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A journal which, during its brief but splendid career, has earned the reputation of having outstripped all competition,
AND BEATEN ALL OPPONENTS,
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in time as well as in accuracy, have also, in view of the great contest which is so soon to be decided on its merits by English poll, and in regard to which so deep and universal an interest has been engendered, determined not to rely exclusively on sketches of
THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ENCOUNTER,
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THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ENCOUNTER,
which may be furnished to them by English artists, nor to lay before the American public a mere reprint of pictures of the great battle which may appear in English illustrated papers. For these reasons they have, nearly three weeks ago, by the steamer City of Manchester, sent one of their own talented artists,
MR. THOMAS NAST TO ENGLAND,
MR. THOMAS NAST TO ENGLAND,
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MR. THOMAS NAST TO ENGLAND,
Who was preceded by a special correspondent, (Mr. Francis Darrage,) both of whom have already placed themselves in communication with Messrs. Heenan and Sayers, and will enable us to lay before the public
CORRECT VIEWS OF THE TRAINING GROUNDS,
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The sketches will be accompanied by full and graphic accounts by our able correspondent, Mr. Darrage, who is well versed in sporting matters.
The proprietors of the
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
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NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
in thus giving evidence of a spirit of enterprise which stands altogether unexampled in the history of American journalism, will leave no means unexhausted or point untouched in satisfying the intense curiosity now felt in regard to the preliminary proceedings, up to the final meeting of the two champions, to the fullest possible extent. As a fit initiation to the sketches which their artist will present, the New-York Illustrated News of this week will contain:
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Which, as before stated, will be followed by sketches of the training and training grounds. These will be the
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PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH CONNOR,
the principal leader of the strikers.
PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON WOOD,
Otherwise called Napoleon IV.
PORTRAIT OF A. S. DRAPER,
Instigator of the strike.
PORTRAIT OF E. F. DAVIS,
Mayor of Lynn.
The residence of Napoleon Wood, formerly the residence of Moll Pitcher, of Revolutionary memory.
PROCESSION OF THE STRIKERS.
PROCESSION OF THE STRIKERS.
GRAND GATHERING OF THE STRIKERS.
GRAND GATHERING OF THE STRIKERS.
BATTLE OF STRIKERS AND EXPRESSMEN.
BATTLE OF STRIKERS AND EXPRESSMEN.
OUR CONGRESSIONAL GALLERY.
PORTRAIT OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.
PORTRAIT OF HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
PORTRAIT OF YOUNG LANE THE FORGER.
PORTRAIT OF THE LATE FANNY DEAN HALSEY,
With fresh testimony in regard to her death.
BALL AT THE EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE,
A GLORIOUS COMIC PICTURE
Of the impending encounter between Heenan and other sayings.
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
J. W. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 5 Ann-st., Publishers.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2637. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Progress of the Police Commissioner and Charter Bills.

Passage of the Central Park Bill in the Assembly.

A LIVELY DAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2.

The Committee on the New-York Tax Levy, composed of the New-York Senators, Mr. McLEOD MURPHY in the Chair, will meet on Wednesday next, for action on the bill.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2.

The New-York Tax Levy bill was referred to the New-York Senators.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill requiring the Superintendent of the Banking Department to have all circulating notes engraved by one particular firm, when requested so to do by fifty banks in the State.

Mr. FIERO introduced a bill that hereafter each Prison Inspector shall have charge of one particular prison during his whole term of office.

By Mr. GARDNER: To establish a public market in East Brooklyn.

The bill was passed authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City.

The Canal bill was debated during the remainder of the session.

Mr. GRANT made an elaborate speech against the political positions of the Governor's Message, and replying to Mr. HAMMOND'S speech. Without concluding, he gave way for a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McLEOD MURPHY'S bill, for the better security of the payment of servants' and laborers' wages, was ordered to a third reading.

The Canal bill was taken up and debated, but the committee rose without taking any question.

Bills on General Orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the following were ordered to a third reading: To amend the act reducing several acts relating to New-York District Courts into one act; to empower members and stockholders of charitable and religious societies to vote by proxy; to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2.

Mr. A. A. MYERS presented a petition to change the division line of Kings and Queens counties.

Petitions for and remonstrances against aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; against the *pro rata* or railroad tolls; for the same; and several for a sanitary code for New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. TUCKER presented the petition of over three thousand signers for the Central Park Improvements bill.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported in writing on the subject of city railroads, strongly recommending their construction on all routes in New-York City, where demanded by the public convenience.

The Committee also reported favorably on the following bills: Seventh-avenue Railroad, Tenth-avenue Road, Broadway Road, Fourteenth-street Road, Avenue D Road.

Mr. COOPER moved to print all remonstrances against roads. Lost.

Mr. POND reported favorably on the bill to increase the powers of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Mr. VAN HORN reported against abolishing the office of School Commissioner. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill to confirm the location of the Schuyler County buildings at Havana.

Mr. CONKLING presented a bill to amend the general railroad laws so as to require quarterly meetings and reports from directors.

Mr. COOPER'S New-York Charter Amendment bill was reported favorably.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to recommit it.

After a debate the bill was recommitted by a decisive vote.

The Central Park two and a half million bill was called up, and again laid on the table until the required information from the Commissioners is received, by a vote of 41 to 39.

BILLS PASSED.

To confer additional powers on Boards of Town Officers.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to establish public markets.

To amend the Hell-Gate Pilot laws.

To widen Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

To confirm and make valid the ordinances of the Common Council of New-York, regulating Fifty-ninth, Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third-avenue.

To amend the law for the collection of demands on ships and vessels. The latter bill was afterwards reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Mr. DICKINSON reported a bill providing for the better security of life on railroads. It empowers the State Engineer, when complaint is made of the condition of the track and bridges of any road, to examine the same, and if found unsafe, to apply to the court for an injunction to prevent the running of trains until the proper repairs are made.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to take the Central Park bill from the table and put it on its final passage.

Mr. CONKLING spoke against the motion, and severely criticised the management of the Central Park, urging the propriety of obtaining the information asked by the resolution of inquiry before passing the bill.

Mr. JAQUES supported the motion to take the bill from the table, and defended the management of the Park. He read a letter from JAMES W. BEEKMAN, favoring the bill.

Mr. ARCULARIUS supported the bill. He called attention to the fact that none of the daily papers of New-York had disapproved of the management of the Park; and also to the fact that the tax-payers there had not remonstrated against the act. The Governor had also approved of the management. These facts should disarm opposition.

Mr. CONKLING denied any intention to attack the character of the Commissioners, but stated that he had in his drawer very grave charges against some of them. He claimed to be an early and earnest friend of the Park, but would not favor this large expenditure until the information he sought was obtained. He warned members from the tone of the *Leader's* article, that a storm was brewing over the heads of the Commissioners, which threatens not only to destroy them, but the enterprise itself.

Mr. JAQUES replied that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) read from the *Leader* an attack upon the honesty of the Commissioners, but would not himself charge them with dishonesty. He read from the letter of Mr. DILLON, charging the Commissioners with malversation in office, but he himself would not charge them with malversation. He (Mr. JAQUES) could make no distinction between the man who originated and him who retailed slander. The gentleman from New-York was too ready to impute corruption to men upon insufficient grounds.

The previous question was then ordered.

The motion to take the bill from the table was carried, 52 against 26.

The question recurring upon Mr. CONKLING'S resolution of inquiry, the same was lost by 34 to 50.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, 68 to 18.

A number of bills were introduced, among them the following:

By Mr. WEBSTER, to amend the Charter of New-York.

To provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.

By Mr. HENRY, to reorganize the Militia of the State.

By Mr. STILSON, to provide for the Taxation of Banks.

By Mr. VOORHIES, for a Railroad through Houston and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. COLES, to regulate the Manufacture and Sale of Gas.

By Mr. A. A. MYERS, to amend the Jamaica and Brooklyn Road act.

By Mr. LAW, to prevent the Fraudulent Sale of Stocks and Bonds.

By Mr. VERMILYE to establish and regulate the Ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

By Mr. COOPER, for an intersectional railroad in New-York.

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank, New-York.

At 11½ P. M., only 53 members were found to be present on a call of the roll, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The New-York City Railroads.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. POND, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, in the written report accompanying the bills reported favorably to the House, refers to the rapid growth and extension of the City of New-York, and of the absolute necessity of such changes in public conveyances as will accommodate the increased population, and the extension of streets and avenues. Less than forty years ago, a single line of public stages from Pine-street to Spring-street, or "Greenwich Village," at twenty-five cents, was quite sufficient for the convenience of the citizens. The report traces up the changes until omnibuses, cabs and hacks, were forced to give way to a few lines of railroads. These roads, few as they are, and inadequate to the present wants of the City, have mainly contributed to the increase of the population, and have carried annually more than twenty-five millions of passengers, while the omnibuses still do a very extensive business. Yet the present roads traverse but an inconsiderable portion of the City, and but one passes by any of the numerous ferries which hourly pour forth their tens of thousands of passengers, and there is not a single cross road in operation in the City. The means of reaching the Central Park are also entirely inadequate to the public wants.

The Committee believe these railroads in the City benefit all classes—property-owners, merchants, professional men and mechanics, as well as visitors from every part of the world. It is the want of these railroads that depreciates property in the lowest parts of the City, as well as prevents its rise in the upper parts. The Committee believe the representatives of the people would be direlict in their duty did they suffer the present session to pass without extending to the Metropolis of the State these facilities which the business, the interest and the convenience of its citizens and the public at large demand. In relation to the claim that the City Government alone, under the charter, has the right to grant the use of the streets for railroads, the Committee argue that all the power conferred by any charter is held at the will of the sovereign people, and that the Legislature of the State has power to alter, abridge or annul any of the privileges enjoyed under the charter. The proposition that a municipal corporation, established for public purposes, has inalienable rights, interests or power, in or over property held by it for public purposes, not only attacks the greater portion of the unquestioned legislation of this State, for more than half a century in regard to cities, but involves the contradiction of a sovereignty within a sovereignty. The City of New-York has not been intrusted with the power to acquire property for the benefit of its citizens alone, but for the public of the whole State, all of whom have an equal right with the residents to the use of any of the public streets, parks or places. These rights cannot exist except by the acknowledgment of the principle that the municipality is but the agent or trustee of the people of the State, and that the Legislature has the full and perfect authority, without imputations of wrong or abuse, to exercise their judgment and decide which mode of use of this property will best subserve the public interests and convenience. The Committee refer to legal adjudications to prove that such is the judgment of the courts. They state that after a careful study of the map of this City, and of existing routes, they have determined to report five bills which they believe demanded by the public interest.

From our Albany Correspondent.

CITY RAILROADS REPORTED—WHERE THEY GO AND WHO HAS THEM—A RAILROAD FROM NEW-YORK TO NEW-ROCHELLE—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—THE CITY CHARTER—THE CANALS—THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2, 1860.

When I wrote yesterday that the Committee on Cities and Villages would not again consider the New-York Railroad bills until Monday next, I did not intend to deceive. Before concluding my letter, I went to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. POND, and asked him the question, and wrote just as he answered. I plead guilty to a little verdancy in believing the assurance he gave me. In mitigation, however, I want to put in a statement that Mr. POND, being a gray-headed old gentleman, old enough to be my paternal ancestor, and having an honest sort of look, and being a pleasant-spoken gentleman, and passing for one of the staid, steady, reliable members, I thought I should be wanting in veneration did I not believe what he so explicitly told me. I'll promise, however, never to believe another member of Assembly.

This much by way of accounting for my own verdancy, which is likely to be made strikingly apparent by the fact that the very Committee that I said would not consider these bills until Monday afternoon, this morning absolutely reported five of them to the Assembly, with a report covering twenty pages of foolscap.

How this was done is yet a mystery. Mr. POND says he did not call the Committee together. That he did not intend to have a meeting when the House adjourned at 10 o'clock last evening, but that "somehow or other" they got together, as if by intuition. One man was taken off a sick bed, (by instinct apparently) and through the rain up to Congress Hall, in a back room, and much to his surprise found there several of his associates. In time, they all were in the same room, and then it occurred to the Committee that they would have a meeting, and the Chairman having by accident these New-York Railroad bills on his table, they concluded to take them, and concluded to report them. Then, by a remarkable coincidence, the Chairman happened to have a report already written, which, of course, the Committee signed. So you see that but for this succession of accidents, the word of the Chairman would have held good.

The bills reported are evidently the "marked cards of the pack." There may be some more reported—(the Chairman says)—by-and-bye, sometime, when the contestants can agree among themselves what the Committee shall do.

The first bill is the Avenue D and East Broadway route, ending at the Astor House and at Fulton Ferry. The corporators are, John E. Develin, William Simpson, John O'Keefe, John V. Coon, Nicholas Walsh, John Fox, Henry Cogan and Anthony Dugro. The route I have published before.

Number 2 is the Fourteenth-street route, running from the Thirty-first street depôt of the Hudson River Railroad to the Astor House. The corporators are William A. Hall, M. T Brennan, Jay S. Treat, Chas. Williams, James M. Sweeney, Sidney A. Yeomans, Charles W. Lawrence and Jared Gibson.

Number 3 is the Forty-second-street road, from Weehawken Ferry to the Grand-street Ferry. It runs over every other road in the City. The corporators are, John T. Conover, Rufus F. Andrews, Bloomfield Asher, Justin D. White, Elijah B. Holmes, John M. Miller and Benj. Pierce.

Number 4 is the parallel route, commencing at the Central Park and ending at the Astor House. The corporators are Edward P. Cowles, John Kerr, Anthony J. Hill, Hugh Smith and John A. Kennedy.

Number 5 is a Broadway road, running from the Astor House to the South Ferry. The corporators are Albert Bristol, Albert Van Kleeck, William Eagle, Ellis Edmonds and John Lord. This road is a connecting link between all the other roads and the South Ferry.

The grants are somewhat different from those heretofore presented. The Common Council is not required to confirm them, but is to afford every possible facility for their construction and operation.

The Common Council is prohibited from ever permitting any other roads to be constructed except the five named, and is to keep good watch and ward that they are never in any way, shape or manner interfered with.

It is declared that, in all cases, the use of the streets and avenues for the purposes of said railroads shall be considered one of the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said streets and avenues.

The corporators are not required in any proceedings to set forth that they are a corporation, the value of their franchise, the amount of their capital stock or anything of that kind.

The Attorney-General is to draw up articles of agreement by which the affairs of the corporators shall be conducted. If any of the corporators named in these bills refuse to accept these grants, provision is made for substituting others in their place. This wise provision shows the care with which the details of the bill have been elaborated.

The bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Another bill was reported from the Committee on Railroads, to authorize the construction of a railroad from New-York to New-Rochelle. This is Mr. MILLIKIN'S Westchester bill, revised and corrected.

The amended Charter of the City of New-York was reported, but referred back to the Committee for a further hearing.

Mr. JAQUES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of a bill to reduce the per centage which pawnbrokers may charge for the use of money.

The Committee on Colleges and Common Schools, to whom was referred a number of petitions for the abolishment of the office of School Commissioner, reported adversely. Mr. St. JOHN moved to recommit, with instructions to report a bill favoring the prayer of the petitioners. A warm discussion ensued, between Messrs. St. JOHN and LANE, in favor of abolishing, and Messrs. VAN HORN, MOXON and MERRITT, in favor of retaining the office. The report and motion to recommit were laid on the table for the purpose of affording time for investigation and deliberation. I think the sentiment of the House favored the motion to dispense with the office.

The Senate had under consideration the bill to provide for the completion of the Canals. The section to provide for lengthening the locks was struck out. Without passing upon the extension of the Chenango Canal, progress was reported.

The bills to survey and settle the boundary lines between Connecticut and this State, and to authorize the State to sell to the City of New-York all the lands under water and the water-rights, were read a third time and passed.

Senator GRANT discussed the "irrepressible conflict" over the Governor's Message in Committee of the Whole. He took the Democratic view.

The weather is very mild to-day. It has been like Spring for a week past. The ice has left the river, and the ferry-boats made uninterrupted passages. We are looking almost hourly for a boat from your City. Little or no damage has been done by the breaking-up of the ice. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Private Calendar in Both Houses.

Thomas G. Ford a Second Time Chosen Printer of the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

This being private bill day, but little of interest occurred in either House of Congress, except another election of Mr. FORD as Printer. The lobby is in tribulation because Mr. FORD ignores all their claims.

The House Committee on Public Grounds have before them a grand scheme for a railroad bridge over the Potomac, estimated to cost $1,500,000. It is rumored that the lobby is deeply interested, and that strong hopes are entertained of engineering it successfully through the Committee and Congress.

The Art Commission will, in a few days, submit a report on the plan for decorating the Capitol and Capitol grounds, which proposes the division of the decorations into three classes, illustrating three different periods of American history, viz.: the early settlement of the country, the scenes of the Revolution, and the present time. This Art Commission exists and acts without any authority of law.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day, WILLIAM D. CHIPMAN, as United States District Judge for Connecticut, which gives entire satisfaction to the Connecticut Senators, who speak of the appointment as admirable.

The President had a long interview with Major BRATTON to-day, and expressed his regret at being unable to afford Texas any protection beyond that already on the frontier. Clerks were employed till a late hour last night in the State Department, copying Gov. HOUSTON'S dispatches, and they were communicated to the Senate to-day, without any message on the subject from Mr. BUCHANAN. These documents may lead to the passage of Mr. WIGFALL'S amendment appropriating $1,200,000 for a regiment of Texas Rangers.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech is printed in German, and is being extensively circulated by the Republican National Committee.

Hon. J. E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, is out in a letter, in the afternoon papers, addressed to his constituency. In speaking of the prospects for the next Presidency, he says: "I believe with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the victory of the Democracy is certain. With any other man the contest is, at least, a risk." Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have expressed great mortification at the success of Mr. DOUGLAS' friends in Pennsylvania, they having a majority in the Charleston Convention, and, also, the candidate for Governor. *Et tu, brute.*

It is not true that Señor MATA is opposed to the McLane Treaty. He heartily approves of it, and is laboring for its ratification.

The arrival here, this evening, of Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, with his escort, created quite a stir among the Californians now in this city.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS AND THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The news from Texas is important, and before the subject is disposed of, it will probably have the effect of dragging some of the representatives of the nation off the political platform to which they cling with such tenacity, and placing them upon the ground they should long since have taken as American statesmen in relation to the Mexican Treaty, upon which the Texas news has a very significant bearing. It is now becoming evident that unless this Government has some chart to guide it in its relations with Mexico, some well-defined course to pursue, such as the treaty stipulations embodied in the instrument now before the Senate mark out, we shall soon be adrift on the questions of Slavery, extension of territory, war, &c., &c.

The truth is, our whole question of Slavery is bound up in this Mexican problem. What does Texas want now? Senator WIGFALL asks for $1,200,000 to protect Texas from Mexican incursion. Texas needs something to protect her frontiers against the Indians, but *not one cent as against Mexico.* Senator FESSENDEN was right when he said he "believed the Texas frontier was purposely neglected to produce a war with Mexico, in order that certain ulterior purposes might be accomplished. He feared the difficulties had been purposely fomented by the people of Texas. CORTINAS, and his band of Indians and half-breed outlaws, have been suffered to continue their audacious course, until they assume the power and position of a war party, feared alike by the Mexicans and Americans in that neighborhood.

There is an article in the conventional treaty with Mexico, now before the Senate, which provides for the Texas case as represented here. The following is a copy of the article:

ARTICLE I.

If any of the stipulations of existing treaties between Mexico and the United States are violated, or the safety and security of the citizens of either Republic are endangered within the territory of the other, and the legitimate and acknowledged Government thereof may be unable, from any cause, to enforce such stipulations or to provide for such safety and security, it shall be obligatory on that Government to seek the aid of the other in maintaining their due execution, as well as order and security in the territory of that Republic, where such violation and discord occur; and in every such special case the expenses shall be paid by the treasury of the nation within whose territory such intervention may become necessary; and if disorder shall occur on the frontier of the two Republics, the authorities of the two Republics nearest to the place where the disorder exists, shall act in concert and coöperation for the arrest and punishment of the criminals who have disturbed the public order and security of either Republic, and for this purpose the parties guilty of these offences may be arrested within either Republic and delivered over to the authorities of that Republic within which the crime may have been committed; the nature and character of such intervention as well as the expense thereof, and the manner of arresting and subjecting to punishment the said criminals, shall be determined and regulated by an agreement between the executive branches of the two Governments.

Could anything be plainer or more to the point than this? But the Mexican Treaty does not please Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, or the New-York *Tribune*, because under that treaty filibusterism stands no kind of chance, and because the whole moral and physical power of the Government of the United States will be called into requisition to maintain peace between the two countries, and guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican Republic. Think of it—the *Tribune* hugging Senators HAMMOND and WIGFALL, and patting them on the back, Mexican fashion! Hugging and patting one moment, and ready to cut each other's throats the next. Well, they are all Ishmaelites, so give them a clear course and no favor. Some have wondered that the *Tribune* should be found in such company. There is no cause for wonderment. Whenever any *practical* measure comes up, having in view the extension of trade and commerce, the enlargement of the area of freedom and the benefit of mankind generally, the *Tribune* comes out dead against it. On the Mexican question, the scribblers of that journal, both here and in New-York, talk and act as wild (to use a homely expression) as a wagon-load of monkeys.

For the present, the treaty sleeps in the Senate. The *Tribune* says "it is as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR, though some one belonging to that establishment continues to turn it over and punch it, as though he wasn't quite sure. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

The orders of the War Department for the relief of New-Mexico and the Texas frontier, have just been completed, and will be at once forwarded to the proper officers. They direct the withdrawal of two Regiments from Utah as soon as the movement can be effected. The first column will march by Bridger's Pass, and take the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains in the advance toward New-Mexico near Fort Massachusetts. The other column will pursue the route over which Col. LORING returned from Fort Bridger. These forces are to scour the plains in the regions of the hostile Indians, and where the mails have been obstructed in the Navajo country. They will then be posted in strong detachments in New-Mexico. The troops now stationed there, when thus relieved by these forces will march to the Texas frontier and take a post in the regions where the greatest disturbances from Indian hostilities exist. In addition to these arrangements, and the ordering of a battery of light artillery from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Brown, all the Companies already on the frontier will be filled up with recruits. It is supposed that Col. LEE, who will have the direction of the troops, has by this time arrived on the Rio Grande. The new war steamer *Pocahontas*, at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, under the command of Commander HAZARD. Her other officers are Lieutenants MORGAN, LOWRY and KENNON, Master EVANS and Purser HARWOOD. The steamer *Brooklyn* will soon return thither.

The entire force of the Home squadron will consist of twelve or thirteen vessels, steam and sail, carrying over two hundred guns, with crews thoroughly instructed in their management, and who have also been well drilled in the use of all arms known to the military service, in order that they may be prepared to fight on shore as well as on seaboard in case of necessity.

The report received at the State Department, dated November last, from the party surveying the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions, say the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, as far as determined, show a mountainous country, and that with the exception of a few localities, the whole region is eminently unfit for occupation or settlement. The work for next season will extend from Columbia River to the Rocky Mountains.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock. Several Executive communications were received.

Various reports were received from the Committees, which were of no general interest.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the execution of the public printing.

The private calendar was taken up.

The following private bills were passed:

For the relief of JOHN SCOTT, P. W. HOUSE and SAMUEL O. HOUSE.

For the relief of ARNOLD HARRIS and SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

For the relief of RICHARD W. MEAD.
For the relief of D. D. PORTER.
For the relief of GEORGE B. BACON.
For the relief of S. A. WEST.
For the relief of GEORGE MCCULLOUGH.
For the relief of HIRAM MCCULLOUGH.
For the relief of CHARLES PENDERGAST.
For the relief of Mrs. ANN SCOTT.
For the relief of MICHAEL NASH.
For the relief of Mrs. JANE M. MCCRABB.
For the relief of LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co.
For the relief of GEORGE SHEALEY.
For the relief of EDWARD N. KENT.
For the relief of RICHARD CHENEY.
For the relief of S. DEVISSER and JOSE VILLARUBIA.

—and others, making in all twenty-two bills passed.

The bill granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to Mrs. ANNE M. SMITH, widow of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, coming up, Mr. IVERSON said he was opposed to the principle involved in the bill, but would move an amendment granting the same amount to the widow of Gen. MACOMB.

Mr. SEWARD moved an amendment to include Mrs. RILEY, widow of Gen. RILEY.

After considerable debate Mr. SEWARD'S amendmen was agreed to, when the subject was postponed.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) offered a propoposition to be read simply for information. It was in the character of a reply to the resolution heretofore presented by Mr. CARTER, which latter charged the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, and the President and heads of Departments, with want of attention and hospitality to the New-York Seventh Regiment. This allegation Mr. ADRAIN'S preamble pronounced untrue.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reminded Mr. ADRAIN that Mr. CARTER was not here, being called hence by sickness in his family.

Mr. ADRAIN said that he did not intend to discuss the subject.

Mr. KELLOGG—But your paper reflects upon him.

Mr. ADRAIN—When Mr. CARTER offered his resolution I, a member of the Committee, was not here.

The CLERK proceeded to read a letter from Col. HICKEY, vindicating the Washington Military from all censure; showing that the Seventh Regiment were invited within the circle to witness the inauguration; that quarters at the best hotels were provided free of expense for them; that Mr. KNITT, Chairman of the Committee, made a patriotic speech to them at the entertainment given at Columbia Armory, and that Col. LEFFERTS had expressed regret at the wholly unjust censures cast upon the Committee, &c. Mr. ADRAIN'S preamble concluded with a resolution that the one presented by Mr. CARTER was an unjustifiable attack upon a committee of the House, as well as upon the President and heads of Departments, and was brought forward for the purpose of making a little political capital for himself.

Here the matter ended.

The House passed the bill, making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories.

The House proceeded to vote for Printer.

Whole number	187	Glossbrenner	72
Necessary to a choice	94	Seaton	9
Ford	96		

Remainder scattering.

Mr. FORD was declared elected.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped not. They could pass the Indian Appropriation bill to-morrow; besides sixteen or seventeen gentlemen desire to make speeches. If they intend to adjourn *sine die* by the first Monday in June, they should not neglect the transaction of the public business.

Mr. CLEMENS' motion was agreed to by 27 majority.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked and was excused from service as a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He criticised unfavorably the construction of the Standing Committees, and for his remarks he was called to order from the Republican side.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill authorizing publishers to print on their papers the dates when subscriptions expire. Passed.

A large number of private bills were reported.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

On Saturday of next week there will be a grand entertainment in aid of the widow and orphans of Mr. GEORGE WILKINS, formerly an agent connected with the establishment, who, it will be remembered, died suddenly in Boston. All the prominent managers of our City have volunteered their companies for the occasion, and there will be a dramatic matinée of a kind seldom witnessed. In the evening the entertainments are to conclude with a grand concert, at which some of the most distinguished vocal and instrumental artists now in the country promise to assist. The kindly object for which so many worthy artists have come forward, will undoubtedly interest the public as much as the extraordinary programme that has been provided. Our country friends will have an opportun

THE WEST INDIES.

Yellow Fever at St. Thomas—The West India Mail Company's Service—News from the Windward and Leeward Islands, Jamaica and Hayti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Friday, Feb. 17, 1860.

The news from this little island is generally confined to deaths from yellow fever—sometimes more, sometimes less—but always sufficiently numerous to terrify the unacclimated. February is called a healthy month, but no northern vessel, even now, can enter port and discharge her cargo without losing one or more of her crew. It is not difficult to explain the reason. The harbor of St. Thomas is shut in by hills, and has only one narrow outlet; the tide neither ebbs nor flows; and the refuse of a city of 30,000 inhabitants stagnates under a blazing sun. There is no breeze to carry off the miasma; and, added to this, the immense quantity of coal kept here for the West India Mail Steamship Company's service is sufficient of itself to generate disease.

It is difficult to understand why St. Thomas has been raised to its present rank of commercial importance. It is nothing but a barren, uninteresting rock when separated from the handsome thriving town that has been built up by foreign trade. Its Danish denizens are as unenterprising as any people can well be, and business is almost wholly conducted by foreigners—Americans, English, Spanish, French, Dutch. The whole world seems to have tacitly agreed that St. Thomas should be the dépôt of West Indian commerce; and, in making the selection, islands far more healthy and equally well situated have been singularly ignored. No people have contributed more than the British to the maintenance of St. Thomas, though they have islands of their own within a few hours' steaming. They have made it the rendezvous of the largest fleet of commercial steam ers in the world. Magnificent vessels, of the size of the *Persia*, run between Southampton and St. Thomas, and there connect with other vessels, in the same service, that run to the Leeward and Windward Islands, Demerara, Aspinwall, Honduras, Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, and Havana. At the time I write, there are some six or eight of the Company's steamships in the harbor; the *Shannon*, a new vessel of 4 000 tons, has just arrived from Europe, and the *La Plata*, of equal size, is steaming up ready to leave. The mortality on board these ships has been so great of late that the removal of the dépôt from St. Thomas to some one of the English islands has been strongly urged upon the Company. When that happens, this port will lose much of its present business importance. The Company apparently ought not to hesitate about making the change. It is but natural that they should do all in their power to benefit an English rather than a Danish dependency; and, besides this, it is very well known that many people travel to the West Indies by a far less comfortable route, and others are deterred from taking one of the most delightful Winter trips imaginable simply from the risk they are forced to run by the detention at St. Thomas.

The only local news from this island is that the inhabitants are subscribing handsomely towards the rebuilding of the Palace of Fredericksburgh—an exhibition of patriotism and loyalty that, considering the cosmopolitanism of the place, is worth recording.

The steamer from the Windward and Leeward Islands brings no intelligence of general interest.

From Jamaica our advices are to the 12th inst. The returns of revenue paid into the Public Treasury for the quarter ending Dec. 31, appear in the official Gazette of the Island. They show a total of £50,814 19s. 9d. sterling, less duties refunded to the amount of £826 13s. 9d., which leaves a net balance of £49,987 6s. 0d.—an increase of some £8,000 on the returns of the previous quarter. The revenue of Jamaica has been steadily increasing for some five or six years past, and the fact is regarded as an encouraging sign of a reviving prosperity.

It is generally expected in Jamaica that the Governor will convoke Parliament at an early date for the purpose of settling the question of transferring the Post-office Department from the control of the Imperial authorities to that of the local Legislature. This matter has been for some time under discussion. The British Postal Department naturally seeks to rid itself of an incumbrance, and make the island defray its own expenditure in this branch of the public service. The colonists on the other hand are so distrustful of their legislative bodies, that they oppose the change as one calculated to render the Department wholly subject to political influence, and consequently much less efficient than it is at present. It is to be presumed, however, that the transfer sooner or later will be accomplished.

The Jamaica Royal Agricultural Society, lately established, held its first meeting on the 3d inst., in the parish of Hanover. From this Society much has been expected, and its foundation was hailed as the dawn of a new era of prosperity in Jamaica's agricultural history. The event, however, has proved otherwise, and somewhat characteristic of colonial enterprise and intelligence. According to the published reports of the meeting, most of the gentlemen present got intoxicated, and those who kept sober, including the Chairman and some two or three guests, were grossly insulted. One speaker, who suggested the propriety of introducing improvements in agriculture, and mentioned among others the steam-plow, was hooted down with cries of "humbug," "we don't want a steam-plow," "all nonsense!" The President of the meeting, who, from self-respect, was compelled to leave the Chair while the row was at its height, subsequently observed that the "gentlemen" present might imitate with advantage the breeding and politeness of negroes. "I have called order," he said, "until I am hoarse. This scene is perfectly disgraceful." The Governor, who had intended to be present, and had even started on his journey, was taken ill of fever, and was compelled to return to Spanish Town. He has since recovered.

We have intelligence from Jacmel, Hayti, to the 22th of February, but it is unimportant. The popularity of President GEFFRARD continued. He seems determined to administer the Government on Constitutional principles. The President finds himself sufficiently strong to permit some of SOULOUQUE's exiled adherents to return. The ex-monarch himself remains under sentence of perpetual banishment.

The steamer due here some days ago from the Spanish main, has not arrived. Fears are entertained for her safety, as the weather has been very stormy.

FROM LIBERIA.

Inauguration of President Benson—General News.

By the arrival of the bark *Mendi*, at this port, yesterday, we have dates from Liberia to Jan. 4. On the 3d January, STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON, with imposing ceremonies, was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia, for a term of two years. It is needless to state (says the Liberia *Herald*) that this is the third term of his Presidential career; elected twice without an opponent, a thing rarely to be seen in our country. Never was there witnessed in Liberia an ostentation of more apparent good feeling, and good interest, and brotherly consideration, than was presented on Monday. DANIEL B. WARNER was inaugurated Vice-President of the Republic.

The *Herald* contains the proclamation of President BENSON, with the treaty between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Belgium, and the inaugural address of President BENSON.

The President had transmitted a special message to the Legislature, accompanying a memorial and resolutions from the "Trustees of Donations," and Trustees of Liberia College, referring to the amendatory act to the "Act incorporating Liberia College," passed by the Legislature at its last session.

The farmers on the St. Paul's River have commenced grinding and manufacturing their sugar cane. The cane crops are fifty per cent. more extensive than last season, and in a more healthy-looking condition, and promise a much greater supply of sugar, syrup and molasses than we have yet had.

At no period in the history of Liberia have domestic and even foreign breadstuffs been so cheap and abundant as at present. Rice has been produced in the Bassa and Kroo countries, an unusual thing this season, to an almost incredible quantity. Windward coast rice can be purchased in any quantity for anything. The farmers, too, have raised corn in large quantities, while cassava, potatoes and ground nuts glut the market.

We have received from the Secretary of the African Colonization Society, in this City, the following information of a new treaty executed by the authorities of Liberia:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent communication from Africa to the President of this Society, dated Abeocuta, Jan. 6, 1860, Mr. CAMPBELL says: "I am happy to inform you that we, yesterday, concluded a treaty with the King and Chiefs of Abeocuta, by which we secure the right of locating, in common with the natives, on any part of the territory not otherwise occupied."

Rev. J. B. SMITH, in a letter from Canada, Feb. 24, 1860, says "that scores have called upon me, unsolicited, and earnestly desire to go to Yoruba if our Society can aid them. My only fear is that of getting our hands a larger number than we have money or means to provide for."

The Hudson is open at Newburgh Bay, and all the ferries as high as Poughkeepsie are in operation. The ferry-boat at Fishkill crosses when she can cut her way through the ice, as the river is only open to within two or three hundred yards of her route. For nearly six miles south of Fishkill the river is almost free of ice, when it is again frozen at Coldspring, where it is much narrower. At Garrison's it is again open, but encumbered with floating ice. At Peekskill the river is again frozen, but only on each side, leaving the channel open.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE.

The Females Afoot—Mistakes of the Strikers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAGAMORE HOUSE, LYNN, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

I sent you yesterday a hurried account of the opening of the second meeting of the binders and stitchers. Having subsequently reconsidered for the third time the proposition concerning the procession, they determined finally to have one on Wednesday next. That this procession and its attendant circumstances will be the feature of the strike is without a doubt. Every one of the fifteen hundred women at the meeting pledged herself to turn out, and to urge her friends to do the same. The Committee, consisting of eighty of the most enterprising girls, headed by CLARA BROWN and ELLEN INGALLS, were scouring the city all day yesterday, obtaining signatures to the strike papers. And here let me correct an impression, which has wrongfully obtained currency, namely, that the female operatives have already struck. Such is not the case. They will not strike until Wednesday, March 7, and then they will do it, attended by all the pomp and circumstance of war. The military companies have tendered their services as escort. The engine companies the same. The girls and their escorts from all the adjacent towns will join in it, and Lynn will appear for the nonce like a huge female boarding-school on examination day. Woe to the scab, be it male or female, who appears in the streets of Lynn hereafter. No kindly greeting will be uttered, no act of violence perpetrated, but what is worse, a withdrawal of all sympathy, either in word or deed, by the determined strikers. Mr. OLIVER is responsible for this. In his "oration" to the girls on Tuesday night, he said, "Now, girls, keep away from scabs—that is, after you've done your best to get a scab away from his or her employer and failed; jest let 'em be; don't go nigh to 'em; don't speak to 'em; let 'em sink, and they'll soon be done to." What he meant by "done to" I don't exactly know, but presume he thought they would be utterly annihilated, or, as we say of over-roasted beef, done to death.

I noticed yesterday a confirmation of an opinion uttered in one of my former letters, that, by injudicious talk, they were alienating the sympathy of the public at large. For instance, the following occasion was seized upon by the leaders and political aspirants to make votes for themselves or friends at the approaching charter election. The journeymen painters had made a banner of linen, on which was painted the coat of arms of the Commonwealth, having, in place of the time-honored Indian, a full-rigged journeyman shoey. Above and below were appropriate and inappropriate devices, such as "If our cause is just lend us your aid," and "By industry we thrive." It was to be presented by Mr. FRANK PIERCE, on behalf of the painters, to Mr. JOSEPH DILLON, acting for the strikers. Mr. PIERCE had studied his piece and committed it thoroughly, so that its delivery didn't occupy but three-quarters of an hour, the whole of which time I consider well spent by the listeners, who thereby became refreshed in their memory as to PARSCOTT's account of the battles of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. Mr. DILLON, upon receiving the banner, commenced by launching a thunderbolt at the Black Republicans, who piteously invoke their sympathy for bleeding Kansas and old JOHN BROWN, leaving the sufferings and *down-troddenments* of the poor shoemaker entirely out of their catalogue of wrongs. He deprecated the idea of voting hereafter for any such people, and thought shoemakers should be ruled only by men of their own stamp. The crowd "took," and three cheers for Mayor DILLON made the welkin ring. Mayor DILLON, indeed! Please wait a year or two, DILLON—the people of Massachusetts have a prejudice in favor of civil-spoken, *pro-bono-publico* magistrates, as against irresponsible, glib-tongued demagogues. I wouldn't have you think for a moment that I place Mr. DILLON in the latter category; but he had better wait a year or two, and by that time the people will know where to place him.

After the acceptance of the banner, the brass band led off the host, and we all went to the elms, on the turnpike, to partake of a collation. We had crackers and cheese, coffee and cakes, but soon left, that we might meet with the Female Committee at the dépôt.

At 2 o'clock the Committee met; each girl reported a list of women who had signed the strike-paper, and a list of those who had made up their minds to be scabby. The Chairwoman made a few encouraging remarks, the purport of which was, that the girls had better call again upon the scabs and endeavor to inoculate them with their own love of freedom, and tell them that the treatment they might expect from their old friends would be worse than the small-pox, and if they didn't yield they would not only be pitied, (pitied,) but scorned. To this some objection was made, but they finally all agreed to "make another try."

I went around amongst the shops to ascertain the feeling of the better-paid class of girls. I found they were receiving $4 50 per week, the year through, whether business was brisk or not; and all they demand on the strike-paper is $5 per week. The average sum paid for good board is $2 per week, so that if they strike they give up the certainty of $2 50 clear profit above their expenses, for the uncertainty of 50 cents increase. Suppose they succeed after being out of work some three or four months, they thereby run themselves in debt, from which it will be hard to get clear, and which will more than absorb the advance for months. This fact I brought to the notice of a black-eyed Hebe from Maine, who was "baound to see it aout." I showed her that if she remained idle three months it would take all her advance for a year to come, to pay her *board alone* during her idle time. She confessed that she was doing well enough now, but she wanted more money. I afterwards spoke to her employer about her, and he said she was worth $5 a week, but that if he should pay it to her, she would brag of it and make the others, some of whom weren't worth $4 a week, and he should be in hot water in less than no time. He says that he does not make anything on their labor, the only profit being on the stock itself.

The movement is spreading far and wide, though in almost every other town it has been done in a quiet and orderly way, which has made an impression coequal with its importance.

At Dungeon Rock, some little distance from here, lives a visionary Spiritualist, who, thinking a treasure lies hid beneath the bed of flint, has been pertinaciously digging at it for nearly ten years. He has effected a depth of ninety feet, and firmly believes he will succeed in his purpose of obtaining the treasure. I purpose visiting him to-morrow.

All along the beach may be seen ye hard-working fishermen and ye discontented jours—digging for clams. Not quite so easy work as treading the machine, but then—aren't they in the sacred cause of cordwainers' rights? Of course they are.

HOWARD.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

LATER FROM LYNN.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, March 1.

Occasionally a procession of several hundred parade the streets of Lynn. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, they marched through some of the principal streets; and, at the store of W. H. HUTCHINSON, in Park-street, they were presented, in behalf of the journeymen painters of Lynn, with a neat banner, made of home fabric, with appropriate inscriptions. Quite a number of the strikers commenced yesterday to dig clams for a living, until they can make some arrangement with the bosses. This looks like being in earnest.

THE MOVEMENT IN HAVERHILL.

At Haverhill, the strikers, who have from the first been moderate in their actions, still keep quiet and orderly. They have organized a Cordwainers' Association, of which we have spoken, and conduct their meetings in a manner creditable to persons better versed in parliamentary tactics. Yesterday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town Hall. It was called to order at 7 o'clock, by GEO. A. HAWLEY, Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CLARK, Unitarian, who subsequently addressed the meeting. He praised those engaged in the movement for their temperate and judicious conduct, and said it had gained them much credit.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the employers reported that many were willing to adopt the scale, with a few modifications, which were made by the strikers. To meet their suggestions, some of the employers would give money to help carry along the strike.

A Constitution was reported and unanimously adopted, after debate by MOSES HOW, a manufacturer, and others in its favor.

The ladies are to hold a meeting on Thursday of next week. There will be a procession this morning, when delegates from Danvers, Georgetown, Groveland, Bradford and Bexford are expected. The Hale Guard is invited to escort them. The boarding-house-keepers held a meeting yesterday afternoon and formed an association to protect themselves from imposition by those out of work.

IN NATICK.

The Natick cordwainers held an immense meeting last evening at the School-house Hall. It was crowded to its utmost capacity by at least twelve hundred of the strikers. GEORGE W. BEAL presided, and C. A. MULLONY acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by JOHN BACHELDER—for thirty years a shoemanufacturer in Holliston—and the Rev. Mr. BABCOCK and others.

A large delegation of some two hundred came to the meeting from Cochituate village, with a band of music and banners, and the excitement was intense. A meeting of the cordwainers will be held in Sutton and other western villages this evening, for the purpose of joining in the strike.

THE STRIKE ELSEWHERE.

The workmen in Georgetown struck yesterday morning. There was some parading, but no disturbance. The journeymen shoemakers of Newburyport still hold meetings, but have not as yet come to any definite conclusion, as a body.

Wilkes' Spirit states that a missive has been issued challenging HEENAN to another fistic contest, whether he wins or loses the fight with SAYERS. The challenge is issued on behalf of a novice who lives at Stalybridge, in Lancashire. It is not probable that HEENAN will pay any attention to it, at least not before the 10th of April.

The Home for Young Deaf Mutes—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so good as to make a much-needed correction to a letter published in your paper yesterday morning? A letter written by me concerning the "Home for Deaf Mutes under twelve years of age," is headed "*Impostors—Bogus Charities.*" The heading is not mine, and I should have been far from applying any such terms to those connected with that Institution. The circular of the Institution contains the names of some most excellent people, who are far above engaging in any work which they do not believe to be best adapted to the end in view. But it is believed by many that they labor under a very great mistake concerning the law and the willingness of the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to receive children under twelve years of age, and it was in the hope that the matter would be clearly set before the public that the letter was written, and not with the remotest thought of casting a shade of reproach upon the managers of the "Home." T.

We are informed by responsible parties connected with this institution that our correspondent is in error as to the ability of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb to receive and care for those young persons for whose benefit this Home is designed. At all events, the managers will very willingly hand over to them all their present inmates, together with forty or fifty more, similarly situated, whenever they will evince a willingness to receive them. It was personal experience of the inability to provide in this way for a large number of deaf and dumb children that led to the establishment of this Home, which is warmly commended to the favor of the public by a large number of the most respectable and influential gentlemen and ladies of this City.

We have also received the following note upon the same subject:

No. 9 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "T." has been led into several mistakes in relation to the "Home for Young Deaf-Mutes," at No. 161 East Twelfth-street, and to the provision made for the education of those under 12 at the institution. He will be doing an act of good will to make a thorough personal investigation of the matters upon which he has touched, and then send another communication to your columns, giving the results of his inquiries. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS GALLAUDET.

Later from Hayti.

ADDRESS OF VICTOR HUGO—CONTINUATION OF THE JOHN BROWN EXCITEMENT.

Files from Hayti to Feb. 15 are at hand. The excitement growing out of the reception of the news of the execution of JOHN BROWN continued unabated.

The journals contain the following letter from VICTOR HUGO, which he had written in response to a communication addressed him by three citizens of Hayti, in Paris:

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, ISLE OF GUERNSEY,
Dec. 28, 1859.

CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC: I thank you for the eloquent terms in which you have addressed me. Your words reach my heart.

A white and a black Republic are sisters, the same as a white and black man are brothers. There is only one humanity, because there is only one God.

The French Republic had negroes among the representatives of its people; and that is the one thing that made it above all glorious.

I have been sadly deceived in that fraternity of races, the Southern States of the American Union, in killing BROWN they have committed a crime which will take place among the calamities of history. The rupture of the Union will fatally follow the assassination of BROWN.

What an event! What a disaster!

I am afflicted at heart in thinking of this crime and this fault.

As to JOHN BROWN, he was an apostle and a hero. The gibbet has only increased his glory and made him a martyr.

Black and white, all brothers, all equal, let us rally more and more around that principle of all principles—Liberty. Your friend, VICTOR HUGO.

I love your Republic. Let your people know it.

In Jacmel, Gonaives, Cape Haytien, Cayes and Port-au-Prince, religious services had been held in commemoration of JOHN BROWN, and *Le Progress* published appeals calling on the people to subscribe liberally for the benefit of the widow of the executed man.

Le Progress also contains an address to the "Philanthropists of America," in which special allusion is made to Albany, N. Y., in the following terms:

"Citizens of Albany, the cannon you fired to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN has reëchoed in the hearts of Haytians and of the strangers in our land, and reverberates through our fields and cities. Your energetic protest against an act of barbarity does you the greatest honor, as it evidently proves that there exist in the American Republic courageous men devoted to the holy cause of the freedom of the blacks. Receive, then, the sincere thanks of the citizens of the Republic of Hayti—a Republic that its enemies on another continent represent as always in ruin. Albanians, the Haytians are without prejudice: they receive without hesitation all who come to join them. It is by our conduct, and by that alone, that you can find arguments capable of refuting the assertions of those enemies of humanity who decry us."

LAW REPORTS.

John C. Fremont in Court—Attachment against his Property for Rent.

Daniel McCauley vs. *John C. Fremont.*—This was a motion for an attachment against property in this state of the late candidate for the Presidency, John C. Fremont.

The affidavit of the plaintiff, upon which the attachment was asked, set forth that the hero of the Rocky Mountains was indebted to him in the sum of $512, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1859, for the rent of a certain house known as No. 102 East Twenty-fourth-street, in this City. The affidavit further alleged that Mr. Fremont was the tenant of the plaintiff from Jan. 1, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1859; that the premises were reasonably worth $300 per annum; that Mr. Fremont had paid but $100 on account for such rent during the whole time he had been on the premises; that the balance of the $512 now due was made up by an amount due for the rent of a portion of premises adjoining, which also belonged to the plaintiff. It was then stated that the defendant was a resident of California, but that he had property in this State against which the attachment was asked. The motion was made before Justice LEONARD at Chambers, and, after affidavits were read, granted.

H. M. Dewey for plaintiff.

United States Circuit Court—March 2.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

A Grand Jury which had been summoned for this morning were in attendance. Mr. Henry Rowland was appointed Foreman and the Jury was then charged at some length by the Judge. There were no special cases to which he called their attention, but he charged them at some length in reference to the Slave-trade.

Verdict in a Slander Suit.

Wm. S. Dunham vs. *Henry Hoyes.*—In this action, tried before Justice ALLEN on Thursday, and reported in the TIMES of Friday, the jury now gave a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents. C. A. Wetmore for plaintiff; F. Byrne for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*The People ex rel. Wm. F. Randall* vs. *The Trustees &c., of the African Episcopal Church et al.*—Motion denied.

Barnes vs. *Alister.*—Motion granted with $10 costs to defendant, as costs in the action.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Draper* vs. *Stouvenal.*—Case settled.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Byass* vs. *Smith.*—Judgment for plaintiff, ordering a reference to Wm. H. Elting, Esq. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Corwin vs. *Daly.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

The Ottawa Slave Rescue Cases.

TRIAL OF JOHN HOSSACK AT CHICAGO—THREE OTHER CITIZENS OF OTTAWA IN JAIL.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, Feb. 29, says:

"The Ottawa Rescue Cases, so called, have attracted attention throughout a wide section of country, from the publicity given to the affair at the time it transpired—the rescue of the fugitive "JERRY" at Ottawa in the month of October last, during the progress of a hearing before Judge CATON, on the question of his rendition under the Fugitive Slave law. The powerful interest it awakened in that community, the position and social standing of those believed to be implicated in the affair, were all reasons whence the Rescue was brought prominently before the people of this section.

At the session of the Grand Jury in the November term of the United States District Court, indictments were found against several parties, all residents of Ottawa, and on a warrant served by the then United States Deputy Marshal HOSMER, Dr. STOUT and his brother, and JOHN HOSSACK were taken into custody and lodged in jail in this city. Bail was promptly urged upon the prisoners by numerous friends, which they however declined at first. Yielding, however, to the solicitations of their friends, Mr. HOSSACK and the younger STOUT gave their sureties to appear at trial and returned home, the elder STOUT persisting in his original intention of giving no bail. In this condition matters have come down to the time of the trial.

No other warrants than those above named were served by the officers under the indictment found until Monday, when Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and C. B. and H. KING, citizens of Ottawa, having been informed of warrants being issued for them, gave notice to United States Marshal HOYNE that if an officer were sent down they would voluntarily meet him at the Ottawa station and come to Chicago. United States Deputy Marshal HILL went down and returned with the three citizens, all of whom refused to give bail and are now in jail here. Their being taken into custody was attended with no incident of note. These gentlemen are, EDWIN W. CHAMBERLAIN, a law student in the office of Messrs. GLOVER & COOK, at Ottawa; HENRY KING and CLAUDIUS B. KING, brothers and partners in the planing-mill business. These were indicted at the same time with the first-named, but not until now arrested.

By agreement of counsel the trial of Mr. HOSSACK is first taken up separately to test thereupon the questions of law and evidence with the understanding that the rest of the cases follow and share its result. It was understood that the prisoner plead Not Guilty to his arraignment and the call of a Jury was commenced. The session yesterday gave about 1½ P. M. the completed Jury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Noon.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 1868	107½	200 Marion & Crafd.	33¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	100 do	33½
5,000 N. C. 6s	96½	100 do	33⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	81½	30 Second-ave. R.	95
10,000 do	82¾	300 Reading R.	45⅝
5,000 Louisiana 6s	87	400 do	46¾
9,000 Pacific R. M. S.	93½	35 New-Jersey R.	120
12,000 M. C. R. 8 W. 1st	94	25 Mich. Cent. R.	86½
M. S. F. C. B.	94	50 do	86¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	88½	50 do	86⅝
7,000 do	88¾	100 do	86¾
1,000 Lac. & W. 1st M.	94	750 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	8½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m. bds.	100¾	50 do	8¾
100 Ocean Bank	93	25 do	8
5 Metropolitan Bk.	108½	75 do	8½
55 Commonwealth Bk.	94	200 M. So. & N. L. g. s.	18
10 Park Bank	108	400 do	18½
80 Mechanics' Bank	119	400 do	18
22 Merchants' Bank	106	100 do	17⅛
30 Tradesmen's Bank	106	100 do	16
5 Bank State N. Y.	98	400 Panama Railroad	132½
100 Canton Co.	26½	50 do	133⅛
150 do	26¾	250 do	132⅝
7 do	22	100 do	133
5 Del. & Hud. Can.	83⅛	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	57⅛
215 Pac. Mail St. Co.	85½	100 do	57⅜
30 Cumb. Coal, pref.	15½	100 do	57½
12 do	15⅜	300 do	57⅝
860 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	70⅞	150 do	57¾
550 do	70⅞	100 do	57⅛
100 do	70⅜	325 Clev. & Tol. R.	19
50 do	70⅝	100 do	19¼
100 Hud. R. R.	38⅝	300 Chi. & R. I. E.	63⅜
100 do	38½	100 do	63⅝
50 do	38⅜	335 do	63⅞
800 Harlem Railroad	9	100 do	64
10 Del. L. & W. R.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	80¾	25 Hud. River R.	38¾
5 000 do	80½	200 do	38½
11,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89⅝	160 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	8¼
5 000 N. C. State 6s	95¼	100 do	8⅛
7,000 Brklin C. W. L'n.	101	200 Reading R.	46⅛
4,000 B'klyn 1st M. B.	94½	100 M. So. & N. L. g. s.	18
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. b.	86¾	200 do	18⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	97	200 do	17⅞
20 Union Bank	104¾	42 Panama R.	133⅛
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	93⅛	300 Galena & C. B.	57⅜
400 Canton Co.	27	do	57½
50 Pacific M. S. C.	92½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	19⅛
300 N. Y. Central R. b.	71	100 do	19¼
100 do	70⅞	500 do	19⅜
300 do	71	100 do	19⅝
100 do	71¼	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	63
10 do	71⅜	do	63⅛
200 do	71⅝	500 Cum. Coal Pfd.	16
300 do	71		

FRIDAY, March 2—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sold to-day $2,000,000 United States Treasury Bills, having one year to run and bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, at par, being part of the six millions placed at his discretion by the original act of Congress to issue and reissue, without the public proposals which are made applicable to the other fourteen million. The distribution was made to such parties here and elsewhere who had intimated to the Department, either direct or through Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, their wish to take the new Bills at 6 ₩ cent. The parties we understand to be:

Bank of Commerce,	Moses Taylor & Co.,
Riggs & Co.,	Hoffman & Co.,
Read, Drexel & Co.,	Atlantic Insurance Co.,
Trevor & Colgate,	Merchants' Bank, Boston,
United States Trust Co.,	Phœnix Ins., Philadelphia,
City Bank,	A. Benson & Co., Phila.,
Pickersgill & Co.,	Philadelphia Savings.

The Money is immediately wanted by the Department to place subject to the draft of the General Post-office, in addition to the previous $3,500,000 placed to this account in New-York. The transfer of $2,100,000 from the Treasury to the Post-office balance at New-York was ordered today. The payments into the Office were $1,200,000 on account of the new Treasury Bills, $61,000 for duties, and $35,000 from other sources, altogether $1,286,000, and the disbursements $696,000; raising the balance this afternoon to $8,197,428.

Another firm market was shown on the Stock Exchange to-day, the demand at the close this afternoon being even more decided than the revival of yesterday. There is an additional advance of 2 ₩ cent. on Canton shares; ⅜@½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central; 1 ₩ cent on Panama; 1½ on Pacific Mail; the same on Michigan Central; ½ on Rock Island; ⅜ on Galena, and a steady feeling on most of the other shares, including Michigan Southern at the large advance noticed yesterday—the old stock $8 and the Guaranteed $18—with large sales of each, some of which pay, on very recent foreclosures, $2@$3 the share. The disposition to sell New-York Central for the decline is somewhat restrained by the firmness of demand shown yesterday and to-day, though the *short* amount continues quite large, both on contracts absolute and on privileges to take the stock at a given rate in 30@60 days. The cash price late this afternoon is 71⅛@71⅜ ₩ cent.; Panama, 134; Pacific, 93½@93⅝; Rock Island, 63@63½; and Michigan Central, 37½@⅝, after selling at the early Board at 36½@⅝. The new movement in this stock is said to come from Boston, and the demand for Canton Company (which went to $22.) mainly from Baltimore. There was an improved demand for Cleveland and Toledo shares at 19⅜ cash, and 19½ buyer's option. Reading keeps steady in price, but with less activity. Cumberland Coal rose to 16 ₩ cent., and Delaware and Hudson sold at 93½ ₩ cent., seller 60 days. In the department of State and Federal Stocks there was not a large business at the Board, but prices are firm, 88½ for Tennessees, and 80⅜ for Missouris. The latter in the face of intimations from Jefferson City and St. Louis. That the special session of that Legislature may possibly authorize further issues to some of the Railways, on the principle of dollar for dollar of public aid to private expenditure on these lines. We understand the new Treasury Bills, 6 ₩ cents, are held for 100⅛@100¼ ₩ cent. by some of the takers. Most of the present issue will, no doubt, be held out of the market for some months, if not until maturity, unless a decided upward change occurs in the Discount market, to employ Money to larger profit than at present; and of this the prospect does not seem to our leading money-lenders very immediate. Loans on demand to-day are quoted by a number of the Brokers at 5@6½ ₩ cent., though 6 ₩ cent. is still regarded as the rule among the Stock people. Discounts are 6@7 ₩ cent.

Although the steamer to-morrow, the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre, is a favorite packet for remitters, particularly for the Continent, the business in Exchange to-day is only a moderate one, and lower terms are accepted on London for Southern Bank bills or indorsements, say 108⅜@⅝, and a leading Bank here sold at 108⅞ ₩ cent. The whole range for Bank and Bankers is called 108⅜@109 ₩ cent. On Paris there was business at f. 5.17½@f. 5.16¼. Some parcels of Bar Gold at hand by the last California steamers will go to France by this opportunity; the whole Specie engagements this afternoon being stated at $560,000.

Agreeably with an order of the Supreme Court, noticed yesterday, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Company, which fell due September 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, Erie-place, on and after March 12. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have been issued, will be paid on the delivery of the coupons; and that on bonds for which no extension coupons have been issued, on the presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for February compare as follows:

February, 1860	$209,422 63
February, 1859	190,588 94
Increase	$18,833 69

The following are the earnings of the Illinois Central Road for February:

1860	$186,189 07
1859	133,183 15
Increase	$53,005 92

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says, in relation to the Hoboken Land Company bill:

"The opponents of the bill predict a veto, on the ground that the Legislature cannot grant one company the privilege of taking the property of a rival company on any condition, but the Governor will look carefully into the whole matter, independently of all outside influences. He will examine the provisions in all their bearings, and we have the faith to believe that his conclusions will be such as will ultimately be approved, as well by the Courts as the people. Up to this time he has given no indication of his opinion, and has probably not ventured to form one for himself in advance of the receipt of the bill. The general expectation is, that even if a veto is interposed, that the act will, notwithstanding, be passed by a constitutional majority, and then the case will be carried into the Courts by the contesting company, who will surely leave no means of protesting themselves untried. The bill requires that the road shall be begun within six months, and completed within three years, or the act to become void. The representatives of Mr. STEVENS express a confidence that it will be completed within a year, unless they encounter some unexpected impediment. The Assembly amendments to the bill were concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 17 to [illegible] on Thursday, and passed the Newark Board unanimously yesterday by a unanimous vote."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,257,419	$3,347,801	$845 263
Thrown on Market	1,500,000	3,437,300	1,021 316
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$9,612 225	$24 470 813	$28,495,951
Thrown on Market	12,828,145	25,643,987	27,308,940

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	563	$257,638	100	$36,342	250	$79,150
Mf. of Cotton	689	178,808	94	25,147	486	46 771
Mf. of Silk	126	85 921	31	18 087	64	45 739
Mf. of Flax	727	219 243	92	15 106	97	23 873
Miscellan's	113	18,445	49	7 006	1,852	15,881
Total	2,172	$767,093	343	$84,170	2,750	261,223
		84 179				761,093
Total Entered		$845 263	Total Marketed			$1,023,316

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company in February were $87,325, against $56,937 same month last year,—an increase $10,388.

UNITED STATES TREASURER'S MONTHLY STATEMENT, FEB. 29.

In what place.	Amount on deposit.	Drafts payable.	Subject to draft.
United States	$361,881 26	$26 578 88	$335 282 38
Boston	287,049 10	133 034 44	154,005 66
New-York	5,064 863 55	3,833 286 37	2,161 548 18
Philadelphia	334 589 13	215,895 36	130,693 77
Charleston	92 081 35	86,494 57	5,587 78
New-Orleans	492 488 90	333,183 05	159 305 85
St. Louis	279,980 19	250 037 38	29,942 81
San Francisco	58,511 01	675,544 75	
Buffalo	1,023 50	306 01	717 49
Baltimore	195,764 87	2,140 86	193,624 02
Richmond	34,559 04	436 78	34,122 26
Norfolk	30,715,00

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

THE ELIZABETHAN TRAIL.

Which is, we are confident, the most graceful Skirt ever produced.

This band of each Skirt manufactured by us is stamped "Antio-American Mills." Buyers will please insert this in mind, as Skirts of a very inferior quality, in imitation of our goods, are being offered in the market.

LEXANDER'S GLOVES—LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

Ladies' 2-button, length 6 inches, Tan, Gray, Black and White, also a great variety of beautiful and fashionable Shades, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and children's Hose, in Cotton, Lisle and Silk, in all the leading shades. Ladies' Corsets, from 50 cents up to the finest French Coutil, in a handsome assortment of the best makes.

DRY GOODS.

L. A. OSBORN,
Formerly
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SILK DRAPERS.

AT 85—BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEARE, No. 659 Broadway, will form classes for MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings. This \$5 course will enable students to open, conduct and close books by double entry in any kind of business. Private rooms \$15. Apply daily for \$5 scale.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 134 and 136 West 31st-st., JAMES WARE BACON, Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Castner's, No. 620 Broadway, and at the school.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—Rev. D. EAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 1. Catalogues and circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 49 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Classical, French, German, Spanish, Mathematical school. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the Institute. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHER.—A LADY, A FINE PIANIST, AND thoroughly teacher of French, which she speaks, has a few evenings disengaged. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 6. MATTIE A. TARR, Principal.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Grand-st., near Graham, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34 Madison-av., near 27th-st. Rev. C. P. WYCKOFF, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Elizabeth sts.—Rev. T. L. BROOKS, pastor. Preaching for publication at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FIRST FREE-COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, in 23th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen-st., Rev. MILTON WELL preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. at their place of worship, opposite the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the morning sermon. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and GENERAL PRAYER MEETING on FRIDAY EVENINGS of the present week, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. DR. MCKENNAY AND OTHER CONTRABANDS from Roumania, will proclaim the Gospel and its triumphs, and explain the many ways of salvation ex-cee its counterfeit, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 7, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. C. F. CAHILL, Rector; 1081-st., near 4th-av. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rector at home daily, 9 to 10 A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLADET, Rector, 1081-st., near 4th-av. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. C. H. HOPKINS, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. C. F. CAHILL, Rector.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Madison and Gouverneur streets, under the charge of the Rev. JOHN SPROLE, will preach in the Church on the Restoration, Brookline, To-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Impenitent Sin.* It is the MORNING, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, of Greenville, will officiate.

A SITUATION IS DESIRED BY A LADY who has had many years' experience as a governess in the highest families in the country. She is qualified to teach the English branches, French, German, Italian and Music, and can give the best of references. Address E. M., Herald office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION wishes an engagement in a family or school as daily governess. She can instruct in the branches of regular boarding schools. Address MISS A. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF FIRST RESPECTABILITY, employment to teach the English branches, together with music and drawing; would prefer a private family where she would have a comfortable home, in which she would be satisfied with a very moderate compensation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 62 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION in a private family to take charge of children and assist in light housework. Address for two days, MARY, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as governess in a private family; is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Italian and Music; can give the best of references. Address E. M.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, entitled SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamships *Baltic* and *Northern Light*, which sail for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a *verbatim* report of the Speech of Senator SEWARD on the Admission of Kansas, delivered Feb. 29.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—COOKE'S ROYAL ARPENTEADER EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—ROUGH DIAMOND—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE OCTOROON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MARIE JEANNE, OU LA FEMME DU PEUPLE.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—MR. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHICKERING'S CONCERT ROOM—CLASSICAL SOIREE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CANAL-STREET, No. 386—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the State Senate the New-York Tax Levy was referred to the New-York Senators. Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to oblige the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in certain contingencies, to give the printing of notes to others than the American Bank Note Company. The bill authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City was passed. The remainder of the morning session was consumed by a discussion of the Canal bill—Mr. GRANT taking occasion to review the Governor's Annual Message. During the evening session various bills were ordered to a third reading. To the Assembly a petition of 3,000 names was presented, praying for the passage of the Central Park Improvement bill. The Committee on Cities and Villages reported generally in favor of New-York City Railroads, and especially for the Seventh-avenue, Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Fourteenth-street and Avenue D Railroads. The bill to increase the powers of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the New-York Amended Charter, were also reported favorably, but the latter, by a decisive vote, was recommitted. The Central Park Appropriation bill was, after a violent debate, passed by a good majority. Among other bills passed were those authorizing public markets in Brooklyn, and the several Hell Gate Pilot laws. A bill providing against accidents on railroads arising from defective bridges, &c., was reported.

Private Bills having been assigned by both the Senate and House of Representatives to Friday of each week, yesterday was mainly surrendered to such business. The Senate dispatched twenty-two bills of that character. To a bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, Mr. IVERSON proposed to add as an amendment the name of the widow of Gen. MACOMB, and Mr. SEWARD that of the widow of Gen. RILEY. The bill was not acted upon. In the House, Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, at last found utterance for his defence of the Congressional Committee on the Washington celebration, against Mr. CARTER'S resolution. It consisted simply in a statement that every possible success had attended the labors of the Committee in entertaining the Seventh Regiment, with munificent and unexceptionable hospitality. The bill providing for the execution of treaties with Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories was passed. A vote was then had for a Printer. It resulted in the reelection of Mr. FORD, by vote two in excess of the number required for a choice. A motion of Mr. CLEMENS, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday, was resisted by Mr. SHERMAN, on the ground of the pressure of public business, but prevailed. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, in obtaining a release from service on the Committee upon Roads and Canals, took occasion to condemn the arrangement of the Committees generally. The House then addicted itself to private bills.

A small installment of news from the ill-fated *Hungarian* reaches us this morning. From trunks and boxes picked up, the following passengers are ascertained to have been on board: WILLIAM BOULTENHOUSE, of Sackville, N. B.; MARGARET ROBINSON, of Montreal; ROBERT MARTIN, of Toronto; WILLIAM R. CROCKER, of Norwich, Conn.; and Dr. BARRETT, of New-York. The shipping articles, which have been found, indicate the crew to have consisted of seventy-four men. The passenger list is still undiscovered. Goods continue to float ashore in large quantities. The mails were reduced to a hopeless mass of pulp, but were to be taken to Halifax. There seems to be not the slightest hope that any of those on board have survived.

We are in receipt of advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 9th of February, but they are quite unimportant. Local papers are discussing the prospects of Cotton cultivation in the Island—a branch of agriculture that the English "Manchester men" are seeking greatly to encourage. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that to give the scheme an ordinary chance of success, the population must first be doubled by immigration, for there is now a great deficiency of labor required for the cultivation of the cane, a more profitable article of West Indian commerce than Cotton is or ever can be. The health of Kingston, which has been bad for some time past, was improving. There was less fever prevailing. The Island had been visited with abundant rains, and crop prospects were excellent. On the 7th of February a Boston vessel, loaded with ice, entered the harbor of Kingston, to the great joy of its inhabitants, who had been utterly destitute of the luxury for upwards of three weeks.

We have received dates from Liberia to Jan. 4. President BENSON was inaugurated on the 2d of January, and signalized the commencement of his third consecutive term of office by issuing proclamation of the treaty which has just been concluded between the Republic of Liberia and the kingdom of Belgium. The news of the agricultural successes of the colonists is very encouraging. The cane crops were more extensive than usual, and promised a richer yield, and breadstuffs were abundant and cheap. A treaty has been executed between the Republic and the King of Abeokuta, by the terms of which the colonists have access to new territory.

To the date of our latest advices from Hayti, Feb. 15, the execution of JOHN BROWN was the exciting theme. His memory had been honored by imposing religious ceremonies at Port au Prince, Cape Haytien, Jacmel and Cayes, and the journals of the Island, especially *Le Progrès*, published stirring appeals to the people to subscribe liberally for the benefit of Mrs. BROWN. A letter of VICTOR HUGO, in response to an address made him by three citizens of Hayti in Paris, gave *éclat* to the excitement.

The Ohio Opposition Convention, in session at Columbus, on Thursday selected delegates to the Chicago Convention. The name of Senator CHASE was put forward as that which the Buckeye Republicans would most willingly support for the Presidency.

The Police Commissioners yesterday refused to rescind their action depriving the General Superintendent of power to assign, detail, and transfer members of the force, although a petition requesting them to do so was presented, signed by an extraordinary number of prominent lawyers, merchants, bankers and other citizens. Mr. PILSBURY'S resignation was thereupon handed in by Mayor POWELL, and with the petition was laid on the table. Messrs. BAILEY, Mayor POWELL and ULSHOEFFER voted to rescind the action, while Mayor WOOD, and Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN sustained the former course. Mr. STILLMAN was absent.

An attachment was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, against the property of JOHN C. FREMONT, upon a demand for rent of a house in Twenty-fourth-street, alleged to be due and unpaid from the distinguished defendant to the plaintiff, DANIEL MCCAULEY.

The firmness in Stocks continued yesterday, and prices again advanced on the speculative shares. Exchange for the *Arago* a fraction lower on London, but steady on Paris. The Secretary of the Treasury placed $2,000,000 new Six per Cent. Treasury Bills at par through his office in this City.

The sales of cotton were moderate. Prices were unchanged. Flour was brisk and bouyant. Grain attracted more attention. Provisions were rather sparingly dealt in. Groceries were less active. The transactions in Fish, Naval Stores, Oils and Metals were generally restricted. Hides and Leather were more sought after. Freights were quiet.

The Slave-Trade Again.

We add a fresh chapter this morning to the discreditable disclosures contained in our letters from the coast of Africa, published in yesterday's TIMES, concerning the Slave-trade. One of our correspondents from St. Paul de Loando gave a full account of the seizure of the bark *Orion* from New-York,—first by the United States steamship *Portsmouth*, which allowed her to depart, for lack of proof, and then by the *Mystic*, Capt. LEROY, which detained her until Com. INMAN, of the *Constellation*, decided again to release her. She immediately proceeded to the Congo River, took in a large cargo of slaves, and started for home,—when she was seized by the British steamer *Pluto*, and taken into St Helena.

The report which we publish this morning continues the narrative. It seems that she was captured on the 24th of December,—and was found to have on board 874 negroes,—674 males and 200 females. Of this number 108 males and 38 females, 146 in all, died during the brief portion of her voyage which she was able to complete. Her commander, MORGAN by name, and her two mates, named CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING, were arraigned at St. Helena, and after a full and careful examination, of which we give a report in another column from the St. Helena *Herald*, they were all proved guilty, and the Governor had decided to surrender them to the American authorities for removal to the United States. They will probably arrive here in due time, and be put upon their trial.

Our correspondent mentions several circumstances which will show conclusively that the *Orion* was an American vessel. There are others, quite as cogent, with which he was evidently unacquainted. Full proof of the character and nationality of this vessel is already on file in our courts of law. The *Orion* is an old acquaintance here. A reference to the files of the TIMES shows that on the 21st of April, 1859, not quite a year ago, she was seized by the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, Com. BRENT, near the mouth of the Congo River, and sent home for trial on charges of being engaged in the Slave-trade. She reached this port in charge of Lieuts. DALLAS and CAMPBELL. Information was laid here on the 20th of June, and the next day she was libeled. The case was tried before Judge N. K. HALL, in the United States District Court, on the 21st and 22d days of November. One H. S. VINING claimed to be the owner of the bark, and was proved to have chartered her to J. DE MIRANDA by his agent, T. P. CANEDO, for a voyage to the coast of Africa. The ownership was afterwards changed,—the vessel was cleared, and before sailing, the whole crew was changed, and all the ordinary thimble-rigging operations for blinding the officers of the law were duly gone through with. Any amount of testimony was submitted, designed to whitewash the character of the vessel, but Judge HALL declared that it was utterly unreliable, and the *Orion* was condemned. The Judge's decision in the case will be found in the TIMES of Dec. 17.

This was the first vessel convicted of slave-trading in this country for a long time, and the public began to hope that a stop was about to be put to this nefarious traffic, and that the good faith of this country would be vindicated. But mark the sequel. By our laws any suspected vessel can be bonded—that is, released from custody on security being given for her appearance. Bonds were accordingly filed on the 6th of August, before the decision was rendered, to the appraised value of the *Orion;* and long before the decision was given she was again on her way to the African coast for a fresh cargo of slaves! She seems, however, to have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. This time she fell into the hands of a British cruiser—and not only the vessel herself, but her captain and mates will be sent home for a fresh trial. We trust that this time they will have full and ample justice done them.

We have been inclined to give the Administration credit for being sincerely disposed to execute our laws against the Slave-trade, and have attributed the lamentable failures which its efforts have encountered, to circumstances for which it is not fair to hold the President responsible. But it is very clear that, either through defective laws or inefficiency in their execution, we are not doing our part towards the suppression of a traffic which is the scandal and disgrace of humanity. There seems to be a nest of Portuguese Slave-traders who make this City the head-quarters of their operations, and who devote themselves successfully to the evasion of our laws and the degradation of the American flag and character in the eyes of the world. We hope that our squadron on the coast of Africa, and our Courts of law at home, will receive such instructions as will enable them to put an end to these practices, so infamous in themselves and so disgraceful to the country.

A Real Crisis.

If the North continues her present course of insult and aggression towards the South, Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, announces in his place in Congress that he will return to his constituents, "sound the alarm himself, kindle beacon fires on the hill-tops, and maintain the rights of the South with flaming dagger and blazing torch." We hope, for Mr. ASHMORE'S own sake, that the North will do something to appease him, for we should really be sorry to see any gentleman of his age and position placed under the painful necessity of carrying out so laborious a programme as he has here traced for himself. The lighting of beacon fires on hill-tops is always a dirty, disagreeable job, and the places in which it would be of most use to light them are generally difficult of access, and very uncomfortable once you have reached them. Beacon lighting also necessitates exposure to night air, and loss of sleep. Besides which, as a means of diffusing intelligence it is clumsy and inefficient, as compared with the electric telegraph, which is in every respect a useful invention for such purposes. We advise Mr. ASHMORE to try it.

We may add that it seems to us that he will make a great mistake if he goes into action armed with a "flaming dagger and a blazing torch." It would require more than Southern valor to make such weapons effective in the present state of the military arts. The dagger at best is short, and consequently no protection against round-shot, or grape, or even against the rifle and bayonet; but if you make it "flame," it is still more inefficient. A torch would only be of use in the night, and is not only smoky, but is apt to reveal one's precise whereabouts to the enemy's marksmen. Though we cannot excuse the behavior of the North, we feel bound to remonstrate with Mr. ASHMORE against the exceedingly imprudent exposure which he contemplates. We admire courage, but making one's appearance on a modern battle-field armed with a flaming dagger and blazing torch, is more that courageous. It is foolhardy.

Paltering with the Police.

The Police Commissioners met once more yesterday in mystic conclave, nobody being absent but their President, Mr. STILLMAN, and the proceedings were opened by Mayor WOOD, who, "in order to test the sense of the Board, moved a reconsideration of the action taken on the 16th January last, which it will be remembered deprived the General Superintendent of the power of assigning, detailing, and transferring policemen."

We are always more delighted at finding anything to commend in the conduct of Mayor WOOD, than we should be with a black swan, or a sky-blue unicorn. We accordingly applaud this proposition of his with all our hearts. No better "test of the sense of the Board" could have been found. A petition signed by the most respectable and honorable citizens of New-York in great numbers, was laid before the Board, pointing out the extreme folly, to call it by no sterner name, of their conduct on the 16th of January aforesaid, and protesting against such attempts to "impair the efficiency of the Police." Every man not liable to be cared for by a commission *de lunatico* knows that to take away the responsibility of a commanding officer in matters of detail, is morally to cut off his hands and his feet. Mayor WOOD'S motion, then, was perfectly well adapted to "test the sense" of those to whom it was submitted. Three of these personages, Mayor WOOD himself and his Republican allies, Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN, succumbed in the trial. They voted for the annihilation of all legitimate and efficient authority over the Police force. Three others, Messrs. BAILEY, POWELL and ULSHOEFFER, came out "like fine gold from the fire." They voted to reverse the action of January, and to restore to the Superintendent his power over his men. Mr. STILLMAN was not present, and his "sense" consequently remains to be tested. The Board having hesitated to accept Mr. PILSBURY'S resignation, there is some hope still left to us that the Commission entrusted with the duty of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of New-York will not openly and deliberately paralyze the only force by which that duty can be peacefully and effectively done. If it is often true that "want of decency is want of sense," there are also occasions on which want of sense is want of decency; and this is one of them.

Hope for the Wayfarer.

The proverb tells us that it is a "long lane which has no turning;" and the Legislature at Albany are now considering, with all the symptoms of speedy and favorable action, the one remedy to which we have long been looking forward for the enormous abuses of the railway system in this City. Passengers of all ages, sexes, sorts and conditions; comfortless, afflicted, broken and down-trodden victims of corporate despotism! rejoice to learn that bills have been reported in the Assembly for the establishment of no less than five new railways in the streets of this City. If anything can bring our railway companies to the use of their own senses, or to a respect for ours, it will be just such a wholesome competition in the business of passenger-packing as is here more than threatened; and we trust the screw may be applied with energy.

Only we object, for reasons set forth frequently in these columns, to the conversion of the Seventh-avenue into a railway track. Of course, the new acts will require the companies incorporated to lay down only the flat rails now used in Philadelphia, and demonstrated to be compatible with the ordinary wheeled traffic of the streets. But we need also just such a road as the Seventh-avenue may easily be made, for the purposes of direct and easy communication in ordinary carriages with the Central Park. More than two years ago, Mr. GREEN, in a report to the Commissioners, proposed that the Seventh-avenue should be thus laid out; and that it will be thus laid out, if nothing is done to interfere with the natural progress of the Park, may be considered certain. Let the Seventh-avenue, then, be spared; but let all our other highways be thrown open to any companies who will undertake to give us speedy transit between our homes and our places of business, at reasonable rates, with a decent regard for our safety and our health. Then we shall become indeed a free people, independent of despots who strike at us like thunder-clouds through conductors, paralyze us into enduring their meanest impositions, cram all manner of unwholesomeness into our nostrils, shove us off and pull us on their platforms at full speed, hustle us like so many Falstaffs into buck-baskets or worse, and then insult us by the offer of somebody's else toes to stand upon, and a small leather strap to hang ourselves withal.

WHARVES AND WHARFAGE.—We are amazed to see that a bill has actually passed the Senate at Albany for doing something like justice to that much-abused and long enduring class, the wharf owners of New-York. All property holders in New-York, indeed, are sadly like Issachar, that patient ass, stooping between two burdens, but these unfortunate persons have been sufferers above all their tribe. The wharfage dues of New-York are to-day fixed by law at the rates established in 1801. More than half a century has passed. New-York has grown from a town into a metropolis; the world has been revolutionized, and the commerce of mankind quadrupled, but the legislative Rip Van Winkle who went to sleep on the wharves in 1801 has stubbornly refused to wake up and move on. It is time that he should be stirred with a very emphatic pole, for that desolate condition of our wharves over which everybody laments and moans, is simply beyond also is to say—not what they believe to be just and true, but what will produce the desired political effect. Whatever an opponent may say, is to be denounced:—whatever may come from a party supporter, is to be commended and approved.

Now this sort of journalism is exploded. It answered very well in the days when a party paper never published what its opponents said,—and when its readers, therefore, had no means of judging of the truth or falsehood of its statements. But now-a-days the readers of a newspaper demand that all sides shall be fairly heard,—that they themselves shall at all events have the means of forming their own opinions on the topics which the journal assumes to criticise. Every journal of any position and pretension as a newspaper must publish prominent speeches on both sides. The *Constitution* must give Mr. SEWARD'S, and the *Tribune* Mr. DOUGLAS'S. It is folly, therefore, for them to hope to hoodwink their readers as to their real character. Both speeches were able, and both will be influential. They were very different, it is true, in manner and in matter;—but neither of them is to be dismissed with the summary verdict which their opponents pronounce upon them. Mr. SEWARD'S speech is a calm, clear, instructive exposition of the position in which the two great political parties stand towards each other. That of Mr. DOUGLAS is an attempted vindication of his own party from some of the censure cast upon its action by Mr. SEWARD. Those who seek to break the force of either of them, must do it by more solid arguments than mere epithets.

The South and Our Spring Trade.

We publish this morning some further evidence of the fact we have repeatedly stated, that the substantial business intercourse of this City with the South has not been in the least affected by the political panic which has prevailed. The utmost exertions of ultraists in both sections,—of ambitious demagogues and Disunionists at the South, and of Abolitionists through the *Herald* and their other organs at the North, have produced no effect whatever upon the business relations of the two sections.

According to the statements made to our reporters, all the Steamboat, Railroad and Express Companies are full of business. They go regularly and steadily with full cargoes,—great quantities of goods being frequently compelled to await new opportunities for transportation,—and none of them have suffered any decrease whatever. We learn, too, that all the principal hotels of the City are crowded, and that even a larger proportion than usual of their guests are from the Southern States.

The fact is, the excitement which prevailed in the South for some weeks after the affair at Harper's Ferry, has to a very great extent subsided. The movements of the conservative portion of the people at the North—the utter failure of the most zealous endeavors to fasten the responsibility of BROWN'S movements upon any considerable portion of the people of the North, and the universal disavowal, by men of all parties, of any thought or purpose of disturbing the peace or interfering with the institutions of the Southern States, did much to allay the apprehensions which prevailed at first, and to bring the two sections into something like their old relations of friendship and fraternity.

But besides this, the laws of trade and the channels of commerce are not obedient to the passions or the fears of individuals. They have rules of their own which they do not readily relinquish, and from which they cannot lightly be forced. The people of the South will continue to trade with New-York so long as they can do it on better terms and to better advantage than elsewhere. Whenever they can do better, either at home or in Europe, it will be their right and their duty to avail themselves of the opportunity. But that time has not yet arrived.

The Adieux of the Academy.

We say the adieux; for young New-York was all smiles and waving handkerchiefs to our charming little prima donna last night, and it cannot be supposed that we shall let our solitary skylark soar away from us, even for a little while, without a certain degree of weeping and wailing and wringing of hands. So as PATTI took her first farewell of us at midnight, beneath a shower of bouquets and applauses, she may expect to receive her second farewell at noon, in a tempest of tears and benedictions. Of course the thing will be disguised. Fashionable society doesn't go into the streets, casting ashes on its head and tearing its hair, after the Oriental fashion, even about such a pet as PATTI. We shall have Mme. COLSON, and BRIGNOLI, and AMODIO and STIGELLI, and the Orchestra, and the affecting chorus, all to say goodbye to this morning. But the truth may come out in the papers, which in the parlors *bon ton* must suppress. Young New-York will be inconsolable at half-past five o'clock P. M. this day for PATTI. There is a double reason for this. In the first place, PATTI. In the second place, PICCOLOMINI. PATTI is adored for herself; for her fresh, innocent, youthful voice, and laughter, and smile; for her delight in the delight she gives; for her pleasantly astonishing execution; for her past, her present, and her future. But she is also adored because she has consoled Young New-York for the loss of PICCOLOMINI!

Why the Opera should go away from us, who can tell? The Opera in America is a Bedouin, or rather a Western trapper. When the Western trapper hears the bee hum in his cabin-door, he starts with horror:—civilization is upon him; in a few years or so he will have neighbors within twenty miles of him, and his clearing will be laid out in town-lots. He is up and away in a moment. So is it with the Opera. The moment the Academy begins to be really well-filled, and with live-headed people, the nomade managers take fright. They slam their doors in the face of the public; they box up their properties; the vans of the Adams Express Company groan with plate-armor, jack boots, castles and violins. They hurry to the provinces. They get into dreadful quarrels with the Puritans and the Quakers; stir up all the critic wasps of Boston and Philadelphia from their drowsy old nests; lose all their earthly goods, open ten or twenty law-suits, and then return to the metropolis, ruined and happy—*battus et contents*.

So we may look for them again after Lent. Their tour, you see, in the provinces, is only their way of keeping Lent. They dare not feast on young New-York in this time of tribulation.

And, at least, when they do come back, PATTI will not be much older: whereas, she may be even a better singer, and may tread the stage with more certain steps than now.

Let Young New-York then be consoled in the midst of its great calamity.

PARTY CRITICISMS.—The President's official organ at Washington pronounces Mr. SEWARD'S speech to be utterly shallow, and "beneath the ambition of school-boys in any clear debating society." This is in the recognized style of partisan criticism. The *Constitution* dislikes Mr. SEWARD'S political sentiments:—it feels bound, therefore, to pronounce everything he may say stupid, shallow, and beneath contempt. So, on the other hand, the *Tribune* dislikes DOUGLAS, and its Washington correspondent accordingly telegraphs that his speech in reply to SEWARD was "utterly contemptible," and the "most vulgar exhibition of political slang ever seen in the Senate." We do not suppose that either of these journals expresses its candid judgment upon either speech. Their criticism is the utterance of

Law Among the Mormons.

Chief-Justice ECKELS, who was sent out to preside over the United States Courts in Utah, with so much pride and pomp and circumstance, has given notice to Attorney-General BLACK that he intends to quit his post in the Spring and return home, because he thinks he does no good by remaining. There is no doubt that this is the best thing he can do, and the wonder is that he should have degraded his office by remaining in it so long. The Judges are held in thorough contempt by the Mormons, and nobody pays any respect to their decisions; and every day in which they consent to occupy this posttion only postpones the recovery of Utah to civilization and decency. As we have often maintained in these columns of late, the military forces of the United States are the only functionaries it can send to Salt Lake City with dignity or profit, and the only law it can attempt to administer with success is martial law.

It is now too late to trouble Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject, but his successor will certainly have to make his election between leaving the Mormons altogether to their own devices, and compelling them to submit to ours. A policy such as we have been pursuing towards them for the last three years, in which we attempt to conciliate them by an armed invasion, and administer the common law from a drum-head, and yet submit to insolence at their hands as if we had neither a bayonet at our command nor the law on our side, is a policy which would disgrace even the government of Cardinal ANTONELLI. If we cannot do better than this, our own dignity requires us to do nothing. Leave the Mormons to themselves, and let the shame of their principles and practice descend and remain upon their own heads. The army had better come back with Judge ECKELS.

The Washington Monument.

A STONE FROM NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

From the Paris Moniteur de l'Armée.

Advices from the Island of St. Helena mention an incident of considerable interest. It is known that the Americans are erecting at the capital of the Republic a national monument to the illustrious WASHINGTON. The Committee appointed to raise funds for its completion having applied to the Emperor for a stone from the tomb of NAPOLEON I. at St. Helena, his Majesty promptly complied with their request, and caused to be transmitted from the Department of Foreign Affairs the necessary instructions to the representative of the French Government at Longwood.

In accordance with these instructions, on the 24th of December Messrs. GAUTHIER DE ROUGEMONT, chief of the squadron of cavalry which guards the habitation and tomb of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., N. SALOMON, Acting Vice-Consul of France at St. Helena; G. W. KIMBALL, Consul of the United States at the same place; Capt. E. F. MASSELIN, Director of Engineers at Longwood, and J. C. MARESCHEL, of the same corps, met at the place called the Vale of Napoleon for the purpose of making the official transfer of this memento.

The gentlemen assembled descended together into the cave, still unclosed, which contained the Emperor's coffin, and Capt. MASSELIN detached the stone, which will be sent to America. M. GAUTHIER DE ROUGEMONT then addressed the Consul of the United States in a speech in which he expressed the pleasure it gave him to have been chosen to make, in the name of the Emperor, the transfer of this simple stone, destined to show, to all who might visit the monument in which it will be placed, that France presents always towards the United States the same sentiments as at the epoch in which WASHINGTON conquered his immortal place in history.

Mr. KIMBALL replied that he was filled with profound regard for His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and that this venerated relic, which recalled the immortal memory of the first Emperor, would figure in the monumental column erected to the memory of one of the most illustrious and virtuous men whom God had sent to earth—to the memory of WASHINGTON the friend of France. He added that he thanked the Emperor in the name of the members of the Society which was erecting the monument, and in the name of the whole people of the United States.

After this touching ceremony the precious relic was placed in a case, prepared beforehand, and this case, sealed with the Imperial arms, was sent to the American Government.

The Remains of Gen. Jackson.

THE LAST SCENE IN THE LIFE OF THE OLD HERO.

The subjoined correspondence was transmitted to the Legislature of Tennessee on the 27th ult:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 27, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As there is a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, having already passed the Senate, directing the removal of the remains of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON from the Hermitage to Capitol Hill, and the erection of a suitable monument, &c., &c., I deem it proper to lay before you a communication I have just received from Major ANDREW JACKSON, remonstrating against the passage of the same. By reference to which it will be seen that upon his death-bed, Gen. JACKSON expressed the hope that the remains of himself and wife should, in no event, be taken from the Hermitage. I therefore respectfully recommend that said bill be not passed, and that you will pass a law directing the disposition of such parts of the Hermitage property as it is deemed advisable to dispose of, and directing specifically as to the manner of preserving and taking care of the remainder, which will of course include the tomb, mansion, &c.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

SEA LONG, BAY OF ST. LOUIS, SHIELDSBOROUGH, Feb. 22, 1860.

His Excellency Gov. Harris:

MY DEAR SIR: I was called from my old home, the Hermitage, a few weeks since to the South (my present residence) on some business and expected to return before the adjournment of the present Legislature, which I perhaps cannot do. I now write to you, Sir, for the purpose of expressing the dying sentiments of my venerated father to me and Mrs. JACKSON just before his decease, as I perceive a movement has been made in the Legislature to have his and Mrs. JACKSON'S remains removed to the State Capitol grounds at Nashville. He called me and my wife up to his bedside and said, "My son and daughter, it may become necessary for you to sell and dispose of the Hermitage and grounds hereafter, but I beg of you to let my remains and that of my dear wife remain together at the Hermitage, a sacred spot to me, there to rest in peace and quiet until the final day of Judgment, when our Lord and Master will call for us," &c., &c., &c.

I have written you rather hastily, Governor, upon this subject, and will you do me the favor to present the expressions I have here used of the dying request of my father to the members of the Legislature generally? Perhaps they may, under the circumstances, reconsider the matter. I trust so. I nor any member of my family have been consulted in the matter; therefore we all earnestly and respectfully protest against it. Oh! let his bones and ashes repose at his own chosen and loved Hermitage! Do plead with the members about it and oblige. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE CREW SAVED!

The Crew Found to have Numbered Seventy-four.

Names of Five Missing Passengers Recovered.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 2.

An official letter from Mr. TOWNSHEND, agent of the Government at the wreck, says that it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that there are no survivors of the disaster to the *Hungarian*.

Only three bodies have been found—one that of a woman, one that of a man, supposed to be a steward, and one that of a child two years old.

The cargo and material of the steamer are scattered along the shore, from Taskot around Cape Sable as far east as Ragged Island.

A quantity of goods are drifting ashore at the mouth of Shelburne Harbor.

The country people generally are acting honestly. Three stores are hired at Barrington to collect the property in, which is of considerable value.

The ship's articles have been found, and it shows that the crew numbered seventy-four.

No passenger list has yet been found.

The rumored finding of the clearance of the steamer is untrue.

The only passengers yet known to have been on board the ill-fated vessel are

WM. BOLTENHOUSE, of Sackville, N. B.

Dr. BARRETT, of New-York.

A box belonging to the latter has been found containing a number of letters from his wife and daughter.

Particular care will be taken of any bodies that may be found, and a record of the marks upon them will be kept. The bodies will be buried in separate graves for recovery by their friends.

The mails are soaked into pulp, but they will be sent to Halifax by the revenue-cutter *Daring*.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, is exhibiting much interest and promptitude concerning the wreck.

BARRINGTON, March 2—7 P. M.

Three trunks have been found, belonging to

MARGARET ROBERTSON, of Montreal;

ROBERT MARTIN, of Toronto;

W. R. CROCKER, of Norwich, Conn.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to identifying passengers.

No more bodies have been found.

The revenue-cutter *Daring* is here taking in the mail for Halifax.

The Casualty at Cincinnati.

ACTION OF THE CORONER'S JURY—RELIEF FOR SURVIVORS.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 2.

The Coroner's jury on the St. Xavier Catholic Church accident yesterday, will return a verdict to-day.

A subscription has been started to aid the families of the laborers who were killed. Over $5,000 is already subscribed, and a meeting will be held on 'Change to-day for the purpose of increasing the amount.

Fires.

LOSS BY THE ST. LOUIS FIRES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 1.

The loss by the fire on Cherry-street early this morning was from $15,000 to $20,000. WM. ROSS, of Helena, Arkansas, was burned to death.

ENGINE HOUSE OF THE WORCESTER RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Friday, March 2.

A fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed the engine-house and repair shop of the Worcester Railroad Company, including six locomotives, named as follows: *Bison, Camel, Ajax, Nathan Hale, Hercules* and *Hecla*. The buildings were entirely gutted. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $24,000 in a Boston Office.

STORES AND DWELLINGS IN LOWELL, MICH.

LOWELL, Mich., Friday, March 2.

A fire last night destroyed J. HUDSON'S dry goods store and several adjoining dwellings. The loss amounts to about $10,000, and the insurance to $5,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

SALMON P. CHASE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, March 1.

The Republican State Convention to-day resolved that SALMON P. CHASE was their first choice for the Presidency.

The Delegates at Large at the Chicago Convention are DAVID K. CARTER, THOMAS SPOONER, H. C. BRADBECK and V. B. HORTON.

The Maine Legislature.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, March 2.

About three hundred members of the Maine Legislature were on a visit here yesterday, to whom a grand banquet and ball were given last night. The demonstration contemplates the removal of the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 2.

On Wednesday a descent was made on a gang of counterfeiters at Lexington, Mo., who were caught in the act of altering bills on the Farmers' Bank of Rhode Island to the Farmers' Bank of Wisconsin, and raising denominations of other bank notes, including notes on the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, to twenties. Fifty-two arrests were made.

Missing Persons.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, March 1.

The body of DONALD CAMPBELL, a well-known citizen of Toronto, was found to-day in the bay. He has been missing for the last three months.

JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, M. P. P. for the County of Grey, C. W., has been missing for the past two months. His friends are much alarmed in consequence.

The Wisconsin Slave Case.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 2.

SHERMAN M. BOOTH was yesterday rearrested by the United States Marshal, in the Glover rescue case. Should a writ of *habeas corpus* issue by the Supreme Court of the State as before, the writ will be resisted by the United States authorities, and the question tested as to the power of the State Court.

The Maryland Legislature.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE STUMP.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 2.

The Maryland Legislature, in Joint Committee of both Houses, reported, to-day, in favor of the Impeachment of Judge STUMP.

The Brown Raid Committee.

BOSTON, Friday, March 2.

THADDEUS HYATT, accompanied by Judge ARNY, leaves for Washington to-morrow to appear before the Senate's Brown Raid Committee.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, March 2.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth District, Salem, to-day elected J. B. F. OSGOOD, of Salem, and TIMOTHY DAVIS, of Gloucester, delegates to the Chicago Convention, and R. V. [illegible] and BENJAMIN EDWARDS substitutes.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY-HOOK, Friday, March 2—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 18th ult. Wind north, and blowing lightly. Weather hazy off shore.

Murder.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, March 2.

JOHN DAMENG was arrested for the murder of PATRICK CASSIDY, at Cape Elizabeth, on Wednesday night.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 2.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street, $5 50. WHEAT buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 35 for Red, and $1 50@$1 57 for White. CORN active and steady; White, at 67c.@73c.; Yellow, 69c.@73c. PORK generally steady; Mess, $18; Prime, $15. LARD active, at 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY steady, at 24¾c.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 1.

COTTON dull and unchanged; sales to-day, 2,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 1.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 8,000 bales. LARD, 10½c.@11c. WHISKY, 22½c. FREIGHTS unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8@8¾ ₰ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 1.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 2,600 bales; sales of the week, 16,000 bales; receipts of the week, 16,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active; white, $1 54@$1 57; red, $1 37@$1 40. CORN steady; yellow, 73c.@74c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 30¾. Exchange on New-York at par.

THE SPRING TRADE.

Shipping State of the Southern Trade—Activity of Freighting by Sea and Land.

Several weeks since we published a detailed statement of the condition of trade as exhibited by the returns of the different shipping and express establishments engaged in the transportation of merchandise to the South and Southwest. These data were obtained directly from the responsible agents of the various lines, and were brought down to the middle of January. Though no one attempted to discredit the facts then stated, some expressed the opinion that the Spring trade would "tell the story,"—in other words, that there had not been sufficient time for Southern merchants to make the necessary arrangements for changing the direction of their trade, and that a large falling off would be witnessed in the Spring business. In order to ascertain how far this opinion may have been well-founded, a second and thorough canvass has been made of the shipping lines engaged in the Southern carrying trade, the information, as in the former case, being sought exclusively of those who were fully qualified to impart it, from their direct connection with the business. Comparison has been made with the previous two months, and also with the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE STEAMERS.

The period for making the annual repairs and alterations in the steamers is the Winter months, and they are now all actively employed. On the line to Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond, their three steamers, the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke* are all employed; and the steamers of Saturday and Wednesday last went crowded with freight, and each vessel left behind a portion which could not be received on board for want of room. The *Roanoke*, on Wednesday, left her pier as deep as she would swim, and at the same hour a string of carts piled with goods, were in waiting to discharge their loads for the next steamer. The Purser stated that increasing activity in freights had been observed during the last two weeks. At the same time, he observed that the present was always their busiest season—that he had never observed it more busy than now. They had all that they could do.

CROMWELL'S lines to the ports of the Chesapeake, and also to Savannah, are reported as all doing a good business; their vessels going full. The pier in front of their house at the foot of Liberty-street, with the long procession of carts waiting to unload, was referred to as a sufficient answer to our reporter's questions. Two or three new steamers of large capacity have recently been added to their Southern lines.

On the line to Charleston, owned by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., all four of the steamers are steadily employed. Mr. TILESTON states that there has been a large increase in freights within two weeks, and all the steamers are going full.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & Co.'s line to Savannah also have all their vessels under way, the *Alabama* having been recently overhauled, and placed on the route last week. Mr. CULVER, the freight agent at the dock, states that each steamer goes full, and leaves large quantities behind, which cannot be carried for want of room. A string of carts may at any time be seen extending six to eight piers above No. 4, blocking up the streets and furnishing employment to policemen by day, and to watchmen at night. So eager are they to retain their place in the procession and thus secure their regular turn for the delivery of their goods, that carts are left standing and watchmen are employed at good wages to protect their contents. During the last month trade has largely increased, and it has never been known to be more lively at any former season. The return steamers bring full cargoes of cotton and rice, and the docks in Savannah are reported to be full of this description of mercandise, waiting shipment at the present time.

The steamers for New-Orleans report the usual quantity of freight going as compared with previous seasons.

THE SAILING LINES.

In the Mobile and New-Orleans trade there are ten houses regularly engaged, besides transient vessels. Some of the largest of these firms report increasing activity during the last two months. They each send a vessel away, some one a week, others one in ten days or two weeks regularly. One house states that there is not so much doing in their particular line as last year at this time, but refers the falling off to other than political causes. Another, and the oldest established house in the trade, reports that there is the usual quantity of freight going as at the same period last year. One concern has just sent away the third vessel within three weeks, and the sixth since the middle of January.

THE EXPRESSES.

The two great Southern Express Companies, ADAMS' and HARNDEN'S, report that their Southern trade was never more active and promising, there having been an increase during the last two months to all parts of the South. The Charleston and Savannah ships sailing on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which carry their freight, go full, while the expresses receive goods up to 2 o'clock of each day of sailing.

SAILING LINES TO TEXAS.

To Galveston there is a better business doing than there was last year at this time, and fully as much as could be expected, in view of very large purchases made last autumn. One house has dispatched two vessels a week for the last month. The same is true of other ports of Texas.

TWO NEW STEAMERS UNDER WAY.

The increasing demand for fast freight to New-Orleans has induced some leading merchants in that trade to contract for two new propellers, of large size, to be employed in the trade. Capt. BARSTOW, of the packet-ship *Wellington*, it is rumored is to command the pioneer steamer, which will be ready by the first of June.

THE RAILROADS, &C.

Over the New-York Central Railroad, the freight traffic to the Southwest, as Kentucky, Missouri, and the towns along the Mississippi River, has been steadily increasing since the middle of January. The passenger trade on the same route has been good, and is increasing.

The Great Western Dispatch, which forwards goods to Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, reports no diminution in their traffic, as compared with the corresponding season last year. Some fifteen merchants from Tennessee are now shipping large quantities by the way of Cincinnati, and also by the river route. A portion of merchandise for Tennessee also goes by steamers to Charleston, and thence by railroad.

By the Camden and Amboy route, which has been the great avenue for Southern freight, there is no perceptible falling off in the traffic from this City. There is, however, some change observable in that description of goods which heretofore came from the eastward, a large part of it now being shipped direct from Boston, and sent forward by the Georgia Central route. West Tennessee trade has improved, owing to some changes which have been made in routes to meet those of the steamers. The advantage in respect to insurance, as well as dispatch, gives the land routes the preference over those by sea.

This *exposé* might be still further extended, were it deemed necessary for the present purpose. Those who may be at all incredulous can satisfy themselves that active commercial relations still exist between the North and South, by a personal inspection of the various steamboat and railroad piers of West-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The Diaphragm Filter manufactured by MCKENZIE & O'HARA is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure it action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Visit at this season all river waters, and observe the dyeing establishments, stable-yards and other causes of impurity, or read HARPER'S for March, on the inhabitants and Cistern Water, and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IT?—You meet the inquiry at every corner. You hear it from every lip. It is all in relation to that strange nondescript, the What Is It, at Barnum's Museum. Neither man nor monkey, yet resembling both, it is a very wonderful creature, indeed. This afternoon and evening they repeat Mr. BOURCICAULT'S beautiful "Octoroon" at Barnum's, in the usual brilliant style.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Blood is the nutrition of life; on its purity depends the state of health; it gives solidity to the bone, elasticity to the muscle and firmness to the fibres and tissues. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are exceedingly efficacious for purifying the blood of those humors which engender disease.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and Diseases of Women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BLAKE, London, can be obtained of their Agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

"SOMETHING NEW."—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, of No. 648 Broadway, invites especial attention to his means and method, original, and practiced only by himself, for the safe, speedy, and permanent cure of "stammering," by electricity. Hours, 10 to 5 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats.
SPRING FASHION FOR 1860.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Hatter,
No. 118 Nassau-st.,
Has now ready
THE SPRING FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

In making this announcement Espenscheid is desirous to state that, in the opinion of many competent judges, his hats for this season are pronounced to be superior in point of style, richness of material, and exquisite workmanship to any that have preceded it.

He submits this unique and beautiful fabric to the judgment of the public, with the fullest confidence that no gentleman purchasing one of his inimitable Hats can by any possibility be disappointed in its intrinsic superiority, either as regards its fineness, beauty, or durability.

N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats,
No. 118 Nassau-st.

Steinway & Son's Patent.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS.

We find ourselves attacked once more by Mr. S. B. Driggs; he having apparently discovered that a simple advertisement is less efficacious to bring himself and his wares before the public than a sensation card.

After a very long silence, Mr. D. gives as a reason for it that he had to send to Washington for particulars of our patent. Information so readily accessible could have been obtained in a few days by any one else. The slowness, however, with which Mr. D. possessed himself of it, is nothing to the slowness with which he imparts his knowledge to the public. In his card, so long delayed, he does not even say a word about our patent, but enters into a bewildering explanation of the *cc's*, *dd's* and *g's* of his own. Instead of exposing the weakness of the *Steinway* patent, he once more exhibits the fallacy of the *Driggs'*. Beyond this, the only other result of his application to Washington seems to have been a confirmation of the dates of our respective patents, concerning which there has never been the slightest doubt. It is sufficient, however, to place Mr. Driggs on his favorite hobby of a seven months' priority, which he rides gallantly, and in the presumption that by this time the public has certainly forgotten that we have already proved beyond a doubt, and in the face of untrue testimony brought in by Mr. Driggs, that our first Overstrung Grand was publicly tested, tried, used in concerts, and advertised *several months before he even made an application for his bridge patent*. For these reasons he did not claim the overstrung principle, simply because he knew he could not do so.

Mr. D. certainly labors under a strange mistake when he supposes that we have ever written a card about *his* Overstrung Grands. We have no desire to attack them. The public knows full well that only those that are REALLY GOOD are liable to be attacked by competitors in trade. We affirm distinctly that we have never said one word against Mr. D.'s grand pianos. The very cheap trick of trying to turn the tables on us by a warning against using Mr. Driggs' patent, is too transparent to need exposure. The public will laugh at it as heartily as we do. It is almost superfluous for us to say that we need no warning to avoid using Mr. Driggs' patent; but should the time ever arrive when artists may consider his grand pianos worthy of notice, we shall then feel ourselves under the necessity of giving him something more than a warning.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

OPINION OF NEARLY ALL THE GREATEST AND MOST PROMINENT MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS REGARDING STEINWAY & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS:

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. Steinway, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other pianos with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

4. In the ordinary grand piano the bass strings and the bridge of the steel springs are of necessity made to extend near to the case, or upon the outer edge of the sounding board. But by Mr. Steinway's improvement all of the strings are moved in the centre of the sounding board, and hence arise the important results before specified, viz.: a great improvement in the volume, tone and power of the instrument.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
SEBASTIAN B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WILLIAM SAAR,	WILLIAM A. KING,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	CARL BERMANN,
GEO. A. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
and many others.	

OFFICE OF THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, No. 543 Broadway.

Overstrung Grand Pianos.

In all the controversy with the Messrs. Steinway relative to the Overstrung Grand Pianos, I have not forgotten the duties that a gentleman owes to himself, his competitors and the public. These people, however, are unable to appreciate such a course, and use personal insult, equivocations and childish threats instead of arguments. If they desired to show the public where the priority of right existed, the proper way was to compare the date of their so claimed *invention* with that of mine; or else the respective dates of patents; and not their *purported inventions* with my *patent*, as I have already shown by the evidence of eight of the oldest piano makers in the country that my invention was made nearly four years before I applied for my patent. I will not again intrude this matter on the public, because gentlemanly treatment and honorable argument are lost on the Messrs. Steinway. This subject will be settled at its proper time and in its proper place.

S. B. DRIGGS.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.

DR. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequence resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which DR. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultations and examinations every morning.

Just published, a pamphlet, by DR. HARTLEY, on diseases of the Ear, its causes, remedy, prevention, and cure. Price, 25 cents, by mail or otherwise.

See What Ayer's Sarsaparilla does for Derangements of the Liver.

SCOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., Aug. 9, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSAPARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been afflicted with *Liver Complaint* for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhœa alternately. My skin was clammy and unhealthy; my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite; but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief, had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the *Christian Advocate* of your Sarsaparilla I commenced taking it with occasional small doses of your *Pills*, to regulate the bowels as you direct. From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks enjoy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings on you. JOHN W. STOTT.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Valuable Store Property—Very desirable for DRUG, IMPORTING, HARDWARE OR PAPER WAREHOUSE. To let, with the privilege of purchase, or for sale, the elegant Brown-Stone Store, No. 13 BEEKMAN-STREET, six stories in height, with fine Basement and dry Sub-cellar, high ceilings, well lighted, and replete with every convenience. The building is regarded as one of the best and most substantially built in the City. The lot is more than full size, and the subcellar under the corner building, and the spacious vaults on both streets, can be let with the store. If desired, a lot will be sold, or leased, in the rear of the above, running through to Ann-st., 28 feet wide by over 165 feet in depth, (upon which are good four-story fire-proof brick warehouses,) making from Beekman-st. to Ann-st. about 275 feet. Will be sold free of incumbrance, and a mortgage, or other reliable securities, will be taken for the purchase-money. For permanent eligibility, this central location cannot be surpassed.

For terms, apply on the premises, or to

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

P. S.—The elegant corner building, or two lots beyond, on Nassau-st., connecting with the above store, and which have a highly-productive rent-roll of first-class occupation, will be sold, together with the store, if so wanted, by capitalists or any institution.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

The "Riggs Truss," both by its uniform effects and unlimited demand has proved the correctness of the favorable opinions of the multipedal pad so universally expressed by the medical profession. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
either at
the residences of persons declining housekeeping,
or at
their SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with
B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 367 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER, and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, with complete instructions, postage paid. Send for a circular.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread
$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
Agents wanted. Office No. 429 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats.
Spring Fashions will be introduced This Day
London and Paris Styles for Young Gents.
FINEST QUALITY, THREE DOLLARS.
WM. BANTA, Hatter, No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,602. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair braids, fronts, &c., always on hand Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Lovers of Aquatic Sports—An elegant Mahogany Shell Boat, superior to anything of the kind ever built, will be exhibited this day at O. R. INGERSOLL'S Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st. She is for a distinguished Club. Over 100 Boats on hand.

Strangers in the City should secure a Phrenological examination and full written description of character, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 1, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. C. Cattell, of Easton, Penn., ROBERT CURTIS OGDEN to ELLEN E. LEWIS, daughter of W. O. Lewis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 1, ROSSANA, wife of John Lindsay, and daughter of the late Edward M. Luther, aged 24 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam st.

PEARSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, of effusion of the brain, FREDERICK WILBER, youngest son of Augustus F. and Anna L. Pearse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 247 West 19th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WESTON.—In this City, on Friday, March 2, JOHN G. WESTON, in the 28th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the house of his father, John L. Weston, No. 125 9th st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

LILIENTHAL.—In this City, on Friday, March 2, LEAH LILIENTHAL, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 Beach-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WAITE.—In this City, on Friday, March 2, Mrs. MARGARET WAITE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 4, at ½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John Waite, No. 70 West 27th st.

GATES.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 2, at No. 85 East 32d-st., EUPHEMIA CHRISTINA, daughter of James Charles and Elizabeth Gates, aged 2 years, 10 months and 25 days.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, at his residence, No. 427 Broome-st., after a long and severe illness, GEORGE S. SCOTT, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WELFORD.—In this City, at No 454 Grand-st, on Thursday, March 1, Mrs. ELIZABETH WELFORD, widow of John G. Welford.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, GEORGE ALVAN, infant son of Samuel R. and Bessie B. St. John, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 Clinton-st., this day, (Saturday,) March 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MESEROLE.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday morning, March 2, LYDIA S., wife of Abraham Meserole, Jr., in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh. Funeral service at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARKSON.—In Rahway City, on Friday morning, March 2 Miss LYDIA B. CLARKSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, March 4, from the Baptist Church, without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 19, JOSEPH BRADLEY, aged 3 years and 10 months; and on Friday, March 2, FREDERICK JAMES, aged 7 years and 3 months, children of Dr. M. M. and Maria B. Woodruff.

HAVILAND.—At Hohokus, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 23, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH B. HAVILAND, aged 28 years.

ABORN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, DORCAS WALLACE ABORN, wife of Robert W. Aborn, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, on Monday, March 5, at 1 o'clock. Cars of Morris and Essex Railroad leave at 10 and 11¾ o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Orange N. J., on Thursday, March 1, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Rev. James A. Williams.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., in St. Mark's Church.

MOUNT.—At the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, JANE CATHERINE, wife of Andrew Mount.

PLATT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, March 2, of scarlet fever, MARY WILSON, daughter of Ebenezer and Anna M. Platt, aged 9 years.

KOCH.—In Lyons, France, on Friday, Feb. 10, ISAAC FRANCOIS KOCH, in the 56th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 105, March 2, 1860.
30, 9, 18, 11, 20, 31, 39, 21, 14, 62, 5, 1, 4, 66, 15.
Class No. 106, March 2, 1860.
5, 53, 70, 15, 21, 19, 28, 35, 30, 6, 55, 42, 27.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 2, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED
GLUE,
For Family use, 25 cents per bottle with brush.
For sale everywhere.
THOS. JOHNSON, Agent,
No. 102 Fulton-st.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
ICE PITCHERS!
The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-alip, of LUCIUS HART.

BARTLETT'S NINE-DOLLAR SEWING-MACHINES.—"May truly be regarded as a philanthropic and wonderful invention."—*Baltimore Patriot.*
Exclusive agency of a few States and Counties may yet be secured—100 per cent. guaranteed. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee. Principal office, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.
"Having witnessed their operation, we have no hesitation in saying they are all that is claimed for them."—*Houston Telegraph.*
"They are very simple, and not liable to get out of order."—*Clinton (N. Y.) Times.*

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 139 Maiden-lane.

R. R. R.
FACTS.
CONTINUED HEALTH SECURED
TO THE SICK.

The sick and those afflicted with any constitutional scrofulous, contagious or infectious malady, may rely upon a permanent cure, and speedy restoration to health, through the mediation of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
READY RELIEF,
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

These remedies possess all the positive curative properties over all classes of disease, aches, pains and infirmities contained in the Materia Medica, and many medicinal virtues of which all other medicines known are deficient.

THEY NEVER FAIL.

We have over one thousand cases on record proving the infallibility of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, wherein they have restored to health, and given a new lease of life to those who were pronounced incurable by their physicians, and had lost all hope of recovery.

PREVAILING COMPLAINTS,
FEVERS.

In all malignant, malarious, nervous, congestive, and other Fevers,—either Bilious, Scarlet, Ship, Yellow—Fever and Ague, Small Pox, Typhus, Typhoid, &c., RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF will always cure the sick and protect the patient against all serious maladies which an attack of these diseases frequently inflict.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Constipation of the Bowels, Indigestion, and the train of maladies that follow, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS assisted with an occasional dose of READY RELIEF, will quickly rid the system from these difficulties.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Cholera, Dysentery, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, &c.; RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in fifteen minutes, relieve all distressing pains and weakening discharges, and in a few hours restore the patient to health.

RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Croup, Spasms, Fits, and all complaints of the Joints, Nerves and Muscles—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied to the afflicted parts, will speedily relieve the most excruciating pain, and speedily cure the patient.

PAINS AND ACHES.

The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the part or parts of the body afflicted with pains or aches will in a few minutes restore the sufferer to ease and comfort.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES—SKIN ERUPTIONS.

In all diseases of the Skin, Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Tumors, Humors, Pimples, Blotches, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Diseases, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a quick and radical cure.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

In cases where disease has been transmitted from parent to child, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT can be relied upon as a thorough curative of these ailments. Hundreds of persons who have been cured of Weak Lungs, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, can testify to the healing virtues of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.

CIRCULATION
OF
THE NEW-YORK SUN.

The following table shows the number of copies of the NEW-YORK SUN printed and circulated each day during the month of February, 1860, and also the number of readers, estimating five readers to each copy printed:

Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.	Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.
Feb. 1	61,280	306,000	Feb. 16	62,783	313,915
Feb. 2	61,920	309,600	Feb. 17	64,320	321,600
Feb. 3	64,800	324,000	Feb. 18	63,703	318,515
Feb. 4	72,087	360, 35	Feb. 20	63,360	316,800
Feb. 6	62 926	314,630	Feb. 21	63,840	319,200
Feb. 7	66,960	334,800	Feb 22	64,080	320,400
Feb. 8	65,362	326,810	Feb. 23	64,320	321,600
Feb. 9	65,760	328 800	Feb. 24	64,320	321,600
Feb. 10	64,800	324,000	Feb. 25	63,884	319,405
Feb. 11	64,560	322 800	Feb. 27	65,040	325,200
Feb 13	64,682	323 410	Feb. 28	65,040	325,200
Feb. 14	65,040	325,200	Feb. 29	64,560	332,800
Feb. 15	64,560	322,800	Mch. 1	63,840	319,200

TOTAL CIRCULATION.....1,677,743
AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER DAY..... 64,529
TOTAL READERS.....8,388,715
AVERAGE READERS PER DAY..... 322,643

City and County of New-York, ss.—Abner F. Joy, being duly sworn before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, did depose and say that he is the *chief counter* in the office of the *New-York Sun Newspaper*, that the contents of the foregoing statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper are true. ABNER F. JOY.
Sworn to before me the first day of March, 1860.
JAMES G. COOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Hyatt's Life Balsam—the certan conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing, or from what source derived.

The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula.

Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.
For sale by all Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

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SUPERB PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, IN STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM THE PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL TO THE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE, AT REASONABLE RATES.
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BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,
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A SUBSTITUTE FOR BLACKING.
NO RUBBING REQUIRED.
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AND
PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES.
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

STODART'S PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior to any article in the market for the cure of cuts, sores, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article. Try a bottle—it will speak for itself. Depôt 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My Onguent will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
E. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NEW TALE.
THE GIPSY DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE KING AND THE SORCERESS.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
WILL BE READY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
ON
MONDAY NEXT.

A GIPSY STORY.

Since the dawn of civilization the Gipsies and Gipsy life have had a strange and thrilling interest for all classes of society. These "

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on the premises.

Villa—about of about ninety acres, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. Apply to

THE ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The House—which is large and commodious, contains many sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, carriage and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, &c., &c.; there is about three-quarters of an acre of ground, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-st., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good view of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with three acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factory ville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two story and a half attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (50) fifty lots, situated on 83d and 84th sts. and Avenue B; on the premises is a double two story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green houses barn stable, &c. The garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory and green houses with the rarest flowers and plants, all of the property, as a whole, is beautifully located, and may be easily divided into building lots; the nearness to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, makes it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and cut-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, one mile west of Melrose, Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 22½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, the new and substantial 4-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house 16 feet 8 inches by 68 feet 5 inches, is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience. Black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The four-story and basement, stone front house, No. 175 West 14th-st. House 25 by 67 feet, to second floor, 50 feet drop above. Lot 25 by 103. House in excellent order. Will be sold at a bargain on liberal terms. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class, brown-stone, four-story, high stoop basement and counter cellar house, No. 5 West 37th-st., 3d house from the 5th-av. and Dr. Spring's church. House 24.6x 62 feet; lot half the block. This is strictly a first-class house, and location. Terms will be made very easy. Apply as above, or to

G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, A good three-story, basement, sub-cellar brick house, with two lots of ground, on the southwest corner of Park and Clinton avs., with all the modern improvements. Also a frame house adjoining the above on Park-av. Price of whole, $4,500, or can be had separate, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE three-story brick house and lot No. 147 Lafayette-av.; house 23 ft. by 44 ft.; gas, hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Also the three-story brick house and lot No. 149 Duffield-st.; house 22 ft. by 80 ft.; contains 16 rooms, and well arranged for two families. Inquire of W. E. VAIL, No. 26 Sarchay-st., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 32D-AV., between 31st and 36th sts., with stores and basements; modern improvements on each floor; rent $1,250, are rented for $902. Terms easy. Also, four new brown-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and basement, high stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETHERSTON, No. 138½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY high, covering three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, built for a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; stable on the premises; with slight alteration could be converted into a brewery or manufactory. Apply on the premises, No. 172 West 42d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 10th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 26.4x70 feet; on three stories three rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 239 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. COURTJOY, East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 20 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Depot and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st, New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations,) viz: The 3 story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Fort Green-place, (late Canton-st.,) and the 2-story cottage house No. 77 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 33th-st., 21 by 50 feet, lot 96 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $30,000. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 60x45, WITH STABLE AND 3 lots, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. House with modern improvements; grounds with trees and shrubbery. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one-half the purchase money may remain. Apply to ABM. BARTGOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 788 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE-front house on 39th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the south side, corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and priced accordingly. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID E. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 WEST 28TH-ST., BETween Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class brown-stone front house, four stories high, with high stoop, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements. House 20x50. Inquire on the premises, or of L. SCUDDER, No. 23 Perry-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st., 25x65, lot 125 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x37.6, with entrance from 34th st. Enquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE PLOT OF ground on southwest corner of DeKalb and Throop-avs., Brooklyn, consisting of 16 lots having three fronts, with a small house and stable thereon. Will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for vacant lots in the City of New-York. Apply to J. EDGAR, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 21 feet front by 125 deep; house 20 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE 3½-story brick-front house No. 69 Bleecker st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON THE WEST side of Lexington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. They will be sold cheap. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN BROWN-STONE English-basement house No. 21 West 37th-st. Price $22,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 95 Broadway. WM. G. WEST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot No. 134 West 12th st.; house and lot No. 169 East 18th-st.; house and lot No. 172 East 17th-st; house and lot No. 138 East 32d-st.; 8 houses and lots in 7th-av., between 46th and 47th sts; 1 house and lot in West 38th-st.; 1 house and lot in West 25th-st.; 1 house and lot in West 32d st.; 48 houses and lots in Brooklyn, several houses from $500 to $1,200, for good tenants.

Apply to H. L. BIDWELL, No. 38 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant house, of extra size and very desirably located, built expressly for the owner's own occupation, in the very best manner, and handsomely finished throughout the plumbing work in particular, finished throughout the plumbing work in particular, and all the other work and materials are of the best quality and description; has two butlers' pantries, two bath rooms, two laundry rooms, four water closets, one on each floor, with all the other modern improvements; will be sold very low, and excellent terms given, and plans shown. If desired a part of the purchase money will be taken in a small place in the country. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 3d-place. Lots 20 feet 11½ inches by 138 feet 8½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 East 53d-st., 16 by 100 feet, house 48 feet, in fine order; gas and water arrangements complete; also, lot adjoining, 25x100 feet; brick carriage-house thereon. Price for the dwelling and lot, $6,000, or including carriage-house and lot, $8,500. Terms accommodating. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WITH OR without the furniture, the snug two-story and attic brick house No. 61 Hampden-st.; price $5,000; also, Nos 302 and 304 Sackett-st., snug genteel frame cottages, 20x30 feet; price $2,600; also, on 47th-st., small cottage, lot 28x100; price $1,500. Either of these properties will pay to look at. For further information, apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, 50 William st., basement.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$6,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $350. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, FIVE-story and basement brown-stone dwelling-house in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., finished in the best style, and with every convenience, is offered for sale; a bargain; with the furniture if desired, as the owner moves to the country the 1st of April; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 104 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill property, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 98 acres of land at Norwalk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence or any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property or sound, durable kind of merchandise. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Fine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—(THE OWNER going to Europe)—the very elegibly situated house, with garden adjoining, on Gates-av., four doors east of Classon-av., with or without furniture, on favorable terms. The house is two stories, attic and extension, in very excellent order, and garden in a high state of cultivation, the whole covering three lots of ground. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, No. 9 Carroll st., in good order, and would be rented very low. Also, a country house on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a country house on Chichester-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a small house on Centreville-av., Jamaica, L. I. For further particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 118 Front-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Colington avenues. Terms and suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

$4,500.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—An elegant cottage, one block from Fulton-av.; filled in with brick, ten rooms, gas, chandeliers, marble mantels, grates, range, piazza in front, and in perfect repair. Inquire on the premises, No. 1 Hanover-place.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with black walnut stairs and all improvements. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

BROADWAY, SIXTY-NINTH-ST., AND Ninth-av.—21 LOTS FOR SALE. For sale, 8 lots on 8th-av., between 96th and 97th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUN-try houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 42 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered. 15 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises. Parties leaving in the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st. will be in time for the sale. There will be conveyances at Bedford station on arrival of the train from New-York on the day of sale.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within one mile of a dépôt and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided in meadow, plow, and pasture land; has 4 apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit-trees, and a great variety of other smaller fruits; is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall; all necessary outbuildings and dwelling-house in good order, and a small but choice gardener. Churches of various denominations, and also schools, in the adjoining villages. For further particulars, inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st.; or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises. Two miles from New-Rochelle depot and stable; two from Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM.—A FARM at Riverside, directly opposite Hyde Park, containing 170 acres, 120 under cultivation, and 50 handsomely wooded; has a large water front, and elegant river and mountain views, with clumps of hard wood and evergreen trees interspersed about the premises. The farm is surrounded by beautiful country seats, among the residences of John Jacob Astor, Robert L. Pell, Abraham Frothingham, Archibald Russell and others. The soil is particularly well adapted for fruit of all kinds, and the natural advantages for a gentleman of taste, or a practical farmer, are very superior. Communications with New-York, by railroad or steamboat, six times daily. Apply to H. G. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, pleasantly situated at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from New-York; one hour's ride in cars, eight times a day, by N. J. R. R.; improvements in good order; fruit, berries, grapes in abundance; healthy neighborhood, near dépôt, churches, schools, good water, and handy for markets; suit gentlemen doing business in the City. I am in New-York Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at L. McBean's office, No. 75 Pine-st. Would be excellent for a fruit or market farm, as it lays altogether and is easily tilled. Out out for reference. Lowest price, $1,-960. Inquire of C. A. LEVERIDGE.

FOR SALE—TEN FARMS—236 ACRES, $7,000; 180 acres, 120 acres, 40 acres, 50 acres, 49 acres; one 14 acres, $900; do. 18 acres, $750; one of 107 acres; good improvements; handy to dépôt. STEPHEN VAIL, No. 27 Fulton-st., Saturdays, from 10 till 2 o'clock; other days at Plainfield Dépôt, N. J. P. S.—Seven cottages in town for sale and four to let.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

7 FARMS FOR SALE—8, 20, 39, 40, 50, 72, 75 acres each, some very desirable and cheap. For description and prices inquire of L. McBEAN, Esq., No. 75 Pine-st., N. Y.; all being 20 miles from N. Y., convenient for business. (Cut out for reference.)

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, ONE mile from the dépôt; on it there are good buildings, choice fruit, wood and water; land most of it tillable, and location pleasant. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, address BENJAMIN S. REED, Darien dépôt, Conn.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying, a farm, containing from 50 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings, from 15 to 30 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; convenient to railroad dépôt preferred. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to No. 203 Washington-st., Hoboken.

WANTED.—A GOOD FARM OR OTHER IMproved real estate, in exchange for a stock of merchandise, or will exchange for lands and part cash. Address Box No. 3,672 Post-office.

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No. 80 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st. T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 20 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; shade stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises or address at Belleville, Essex county, N. J., 184 A C S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling-house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET.—A house with twelve acres of ground attached, at Fort Washington, will be let from the 1st day of May next. The situation is unsurpassed for health and beauty, and accessible in 30 minutes from the Chambers-street Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. The owner being absent in Europe, desires to let the premises for one year. Inquire of JOSEPH FISHER & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR THE village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville Station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat, with stone (English) cottage and 40 acres of land; the house contains dining and drawing rooms library and 5 bedrooms. A large quantity of young fruit trees in a house filled; spacious barn, stable and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, on the west bank—an elegant place, with all the appliances and completeness of a gentleman's residence—house architecturally elegant, and rookery and out-buildings do.; grounds about 14 acres; located about 1½ miles north of the steamboat landing at Newburgh, and near the Powelton House. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE finest places in the village; complete with gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnace, &c.; stables, ice-house, and other outbuildings. 13 lots well laid out with fruit and in good order. Good river view and near the railroad and steamboat landings. Will be sold at a reasonable price and possession given at any time. Inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tastefully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT WASHINGTON—A large and well-arranged house, replete in its arrangements for comfort in Summer or Winter, and embracing unrivaled picturesque river views, within five minutes' easy walk of the dépôt. There are nine acres of improved land, with extensive stabling attached to it. For particulars, apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE Halsted estate, at Rye, Westchester County, containing 26½ acres of fine land, fronting on Rye Beach. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, commanding an extensive and varied water and land prospect, and combining unusual advantages for an elegant country seat. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY PLACE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., two minutes' walk from Depôt at Mulford's, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 44 acres of land, with neat cottage, 10 rooms; two good barns and shed; corn-crib; carriage-house, sheds, &c.; two acres in orchard, and plenty of small fruit; never-failing well of soft water; location pleasant and healthy. Terms easy. THOMAS E. STEELE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome cottage on the New-Brighton side, in a healthy location, with nearly an acre of land; splendid grape vines, fruit trees, and excellent water, and about seven minutes' walk from the Landing. For further particulars apply to THOS. G. WEST, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, and commanding, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises. Parties leaving in the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st. will be in time for the sale. There will be conveyances at Bedford station on arrival of the train from New-York on the day of sale.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, CONVENIENT TWO AND a half-story house, together with three acres of land, at Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, about five minutes' from depôt; barn and other buildings in good order; price, $2,700. Inquire of ISAAC H. CLOCK, Darien, or JAMES E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A small cottage house, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt; time, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; elevated and healthy; seven trains daily. Apply to M. J. LODGE, Jr., on the premises; or Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Broadway. Rent low for Summer season or per annum.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; good stable; one acre 62½x140; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down. Also, two larger houses; splendid locations. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

REAL ESTATE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences, farms, and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms; loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circular. S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very desirable and pleasant summer residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn out-houses, a living spring, choice fruits, &c., on high ground will be sold low; a rare bargain. Address E. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY residence, very pleasantly situated, near the dépôt, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. The house is large, and furnished with all the modern conveniences—hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, furnaces, &c., with suitable out-buildings. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

WHITE PLAINS.—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic house for sale; fruit and shade trees, excellent water, lot 110x200 feet, direct in front of county buildings in this village; two minutes from dépôt; a very desirable and cheap property. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling house in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 10 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY residence on the Hudson, having suitable outbuildings, a good garden, excellent water and extensive river views. The situation is most healthful and convenient to the dépôt. For particulars and a view of the premises, apply to MORTIMER DEMOTTE, 16 Wall-st.

PERKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J., and 12 miles from New-York, comprising 12 acres of fine land, 500 fruit trees in full bearing, barn and out-houses, with a fine Gothic cottage and green-house. For terms, inquire of ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton or 71 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT next to premises, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a fine shade orchard. Apply to ALVAH PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 490 feet on Main st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, a sloping bank shaded with sycamore, oak, hickory, and other forest trees, terminating in a gravel beach, an orchard of choice fruit trees and a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes. The house, which is a frame building, filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including wing depth, 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern; gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village. The carriage house, stables, and other outbuildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 17 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake abounds with fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College and the public and private schools, have well established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch

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Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism,
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In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never after be without them.

Bilious Colic, and Serous Looseness, Piles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Colic.

CONSUMPTION—Used with great success in this disease.

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No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin,
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For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied and be cured.

Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel Headaches of every kind,
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Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats,
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The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of thirty five years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

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Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

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Of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD,

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They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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3.	—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	—For Diarrhœa of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	—For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	—For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying or Green Sickness	25
12.	—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	—For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.	—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	—For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	—For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.	—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction $7 00
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Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions 1 00
Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can close at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 25th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all the diseases, weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel. New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Boston Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas,* &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact where its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in successfully dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of quackery and imposition, who have been misled by gaudy advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for removing every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THIS BOOK TO BE READ BY HER WHO is damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, a Physiological Researches.* It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "THRESHMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 196 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY, &c.

An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1. Postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers. Single copies may be had of the author, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

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FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.

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SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,
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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF
A certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

I SENT THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS I POSsessed in the world to a newspaper "philanthropist" of Charlestown, Mass., to know "how he was cured," and was swindled. Avoid such, and learn of a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, and who considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, to publish and circulate 20 000 gratuitously. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MARRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box. No. 1,224. New-York City. Pamphlets, fully explaining the contents of the book, free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. His charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

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ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKberry WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 786 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed ulcers of the rectum are cured without the knife or cautery. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 8th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES &c.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies verbatim, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*) Sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhœa, &c., before commencing ANY treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the TRUTH, which "shall make you free" indeed. Truly your friend,
WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and cause quackery. Address No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, no change in occupation is necessary; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 102 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by posting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES A. BOORMAN against FREDERIC W. RHINELANDER and EDWIN A. POST—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed Feb. 7, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 34 Pine-street, in said City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars. ($4,500,) with interest from the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1860.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
Plff's Att'y.
f10-law12w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 23 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m8* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,
Building Committee.

TO PERSONS TRAVELING SOUTH.—BE sure to procure one of Dr. LA VARD'S Celebrated Medicinal Belts. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Broadway. A certain preventive against yellow fever, and cure for constipation and dyspepsia.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST in market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOSIAH W. QUINCY & CO., No. 18 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 25 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 1 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 6:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 6:30 P. M. From Pier No. 4, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf, N. R., 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GRENELLE, TALMAN, BIBBY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM H. GRENELLE,
ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND,
WILLIAM L. TALMAN,
EDWARD A. BIBBY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM H. GRENELLE and EDWARD A. BIBBY, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of GRENELLE & BIBBY, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 4 Broad-st.
WM. H. GRENELLE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. EDWARD A. BIBBY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM L. TALMAN and ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TALMAN & DRUMMOND, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 20 Pine-st.
WM. L. TALMAN,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. A. H. DRUMMOND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the names and firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GILEAD A. SMITH retiring therefrom. MORRIS K. JESUP & JOHN KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN KENNEDY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. GILEAD A. SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the business of General Railway Agents and Commission Merchants, at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, and No. 44 Dearborn st., Chicago, under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., as heretofore.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN KENNEDY.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE, the undersigned will continue the business on his own account, with the agency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1860. GILEAD A. SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firmname of CHARLES E. HEMMA CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. JOHN M. CLAWSON retiring therefrom. CHAS. E. HEMMA.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. JOHN M. CLAWSON.
The affairs of the above firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business of slate and metal roofing copper, tin and steel iron worker, at the old stand, No. 30 West Broadway. CHAS. E. HEMMA.
New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Thomas W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 233 Water st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVENS BACKUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between WM. SIMPSON, Jr., and LOUIS F. SCHAEFER, in the firm name of SIMPSON & SCHAEFER, is hereby dissolved, and that the undersigned is alone authorized to settle up the business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. SIMPSON, Jun.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of VAN TINE & PEELE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. H. VAN TINE is authorized to sign in liquidation, and will continue the business as usual at the old stand No. 81 6th-av.
T. H. VAN TINE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. ROBERT PEELE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. T. & S. RYDER HAVE this day associated with them ALFRED V. RYDER and MITCHELL RYDER, and will continue the business under the firm of E. T. & S. RYDER & CO.
FEB. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. J. E. FISHER is admitted as a member of our firm from this date.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. FISHER & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 86 William-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power. Cylinder boilers now in use can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND Steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BUCKLEY.
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H WICKHAM,
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LIMS, Commander,
will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—Among the most noticeable of these to stranger eyes and ears, are the ways and habits of the costermongers, that shout through every street and peddle at every corner. A singular race they certainly are, in aims, ingenuity, perseverance and originality. They all possess these qualities in common, from the little girl in Summer, whose vocal music, ranging from the radical stress on the penultimate, to the final squeal on the ultimate of "*rad*-ish-*es*," might be the song of a Lind or a Patti—to the hoarse-throated roar of "Fine Princes' Bay Oysters," that rattle the shutters in narrow streets] like a Winter blast. Between the two extremes, the costermongers' cries range in infinite variety, yet always with an element of sameness. All seem charged to the mouth with murderous malice against the purity of the English tongue. True disciples of HORNE TOOKE they are, whose famous answer, to the question how far a man might proceed in murdering the King's English without being hung for treason—"I don't know; I am trying"—seems to be the constant guide of their utterance. Oftenest their cry is like the inarticulate bray of beasts, though sometimes it gives utterance to absurdities; as when the newsboy cries—"STEPHEN A. BRANCH, one saint!"—a character which even the distinguished "martyr" would not claim for himself. And if their cries are varied, the merchandise they vend is more so. In the lower business streets they supply fasting mouths with refreshment, in that great torrid zone of hunger which baits the day between the morning and evening meal that our long drawn-out City affords its busy sons. Beneath booths, on sidewalk tables, and from baskets suspended from the neck, every variety of food is catered and prepared, even to the last stage of buttering and sugaring, for the stirring, busy throng. Active New-York can't always stop to eat its lunch, but walks and eats at once. Mingled in monger medley with apple-stands and candy tables, are boxes of microscopic views, blank-books, pocket cutlery, and volumes from nobody's "great library," whereof "you may take your choice for fifty cents," and enjoy the pleasing certainty of having bestowed your money in unrequited charity. Taken as a class, street peddlers serve many purposes of use, as well as furnish themes for philosophic speculation on the trading element in the Yankee character.

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Managers of the American Bible Society, at their last stated meeting, which was held on Thursday, recognized some new societies: four in Kansas, one in Iowa, one in Ohio, and one in Connecticut. Communications were received from a lady at Brownsville, Texas, regarding the distribution of Bibles along the Rio Grande and in Mexico; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, in Bremen, with reference to printing the Bible in that city; from Rev. JAMES HOGARY, Paris, with encouraging statements as to the prospect in France and Italy; from Rev. Mr. MCNEILL, Secretary of the Society, in regard to his tour at the South; from SETH DRIGGS, Esq., Caracoas, returning thanks for books granted, and asking further aid in that way; from Rev. S. B. BERGNE, Secretary of British and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to printing Scriptures at the East; from Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Rio de Janeiro, with pleasing accounts of the demand for the Bible in Brazil; from Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, Constantinople, including letters from Bishop GOBAT, of Jerusalem, and others, in regard to the usefulness of Bible colportage at the East; and from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, the Society's agent, on the same subject, recommending its continuance and increase. An appropriation accordingly was made for this purpose. Grants of books were made to the Massachusetts Sunday School Union, and to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for their schools where no auxiliary Bible Society is accessible. Testaments in Hawaiian and English were appropriated for Honolulu. Several grants were made for Sunday Schools where there are no Bible Societies; books for distribution on Staten Island and in Texas; also, books in various languages for distribution by captains of vessels sailing to foreign countries.

The decease of Rev. Dr. GOODRICH, a member of the Committee on Unions, was announced, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The opening of Spring ought to behold a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the Central Park, but, unfortunately, it does not. Owing to the scarcity of funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, only about two hundred men are employed at the present time, most of whom are engaged in the drainage department and in the tunnel excavation. Yesterday a squad was set to pruning the trees and shrubbery. Many of the trees in the promenade are found to be dead, and will have to be replaced by others. Several of the Commissioners are at Albany, trying to hurry through the bill now before the Legislature, which will enable them to satisfy the impatience manifested by nine-tenths of our citizens to have this magnificent enterprise completed at as early a day as possible. If they can only induce the Legislature to come down to New-York in a body, and take a drive out on the Park some fine afternoon, like that of yesterday, for instance, and then witness the magnificent display of carriages of all shapes and sizes; the gallant horsemanship of the mounted riders; the nimble and elastic tread of the thousand pedestrians, and the frolicsome gambols of the rosy-cheeked juveniles of both sexes, we might hope for speedy action on their return to Albany, for there could be no doubt left on their minds that the Central Park is not only a necessary but a popular institution.

A DAY OF SUNSHINE.—The City was illuminated yesterday in honor of the coming of Spring. Every window-pane blazed with golden light, and glittering roofs and shining domes and vanes proclaimed the vernal advent. Grate fires were permitted to smolder away in ashes. "Etherial mildness" usurped the function of the steam-heating apparatus. Window-sashes were thrown up, and canary birds sung merrily in the sunshine. Men threw off their overcoats, and grass plots donned "Nature's green livery." Places of promenade were thronged with pedestrians, and "Fresh strawberries" was the inscription on a placard displayed conspicuously in the window of a Broadway restaurant. The moisture that descended the preceding day went up to meet the sun, or sank beneath the cobble-stones, to await the resurrection of that day predicted by the astrologers of the Southern Commercial Conventions, when grass shall grow in the streets of New-York, and this identical humidness shall rise in the sap of the herbage—the day, in other words, in which the prosperity of the Metropolis shall be sapped to its foundations. But the most charming and, at the same time, the most certain indication that a warm and pleasant day was come, was given by the frequent fair that flitted from shop to shop, like butterflies, radiant in rich and varied raiment. The ladies kept the retailers busy all day long, and nimble counter-jumpers arise this morning feeling much the worse for wear.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—Many of the public evening schools closed their first session for 1860 on Thursday evening. Some, however, deferred the valedictory exercises until last evening. They have all been in operation nine weeks, each with an average nightly attendance of about three hundred pupils, the majority of whom were not mere boys whose avocations had precluded their attendance at the day schools, but aduits, some of mature years, whose deficiency in early education they had thus sought to make up. One of the schools which closed last evening was that of the First Ward, of which Mr. LEWIS W. ANNAN was Principal, and Mr. EDWARD SCHWACOFER the Vice-Principal. The proceedings consisted of recitations and songs by the scholars, after which Mr. MCCAY, Commissioner of the Ward, presented diplomas and rewards to those who had most distinguished themselves for proficiency in their studies. Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, one of the Trustees, made an interesting address to the children, which was well received. A large audience, by their attendance, evinced their interest in the exercises. If the progress in intellectual development made by the pupils of the First Ward School be an indication of that which has been made in the other evening schools, they have done valuable service.

REDUCTION OF FARE ON THE FLUSHING FERRY.—The rates of fare between Flushing, College Point and New-York, on board of the steamboat *Enoch Dean*, have been reduced to the following schedule, which took effect on the 1st of March: Commutation for one year, $45; for six months, $25; for three months, $14; for one month, $5. Tickets in packages of fifty, $6 25, and single passage 15 cents each way. The new iron steamboat *Flushing*, it is expected, will be completed about the 15th of April next, when she will be run in connection with the *Dean*, at the above rates of fare. The steamer *Mattano*, Capt. GAGE, which has been hauled off for two weeks past to be overhauled and painted, will take her place on the Flushing route on Monday morning, running as heretofore in connection with the railroad.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Irish societies have begun to prepare for the celebration of the birthday of Ireland's patron Saint, on the 17th inst., when, it is expected, the turn-out will be extraordinarily large. Last evening, the societies met at No. 48 Prince-street, or at least representatives from each, when Judge CONNOLLY was appointed Grand Marshal of the procession, two others being selected as aids. The delegates drew ballots for a choice of position in line, and determined upon the following route: East Broadway to Chatham, through Park in review, Broadway, round Washington-statue, Union-square, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-third street, First-avenue, Eighth-street, Fourth-avenue, and dismiss. There seemed to be perfect unanimity among the members, although there was the usual amount of loud talk. Very often, owing to dissensions in their ranks, the Irish societies have had seperate processions, but there will be only one this year, as things now look.

CORN EXCHANGE ELECTION.—The regular annual election for Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange Association occurred yesterday. The largest number of votes polled was 1,495, and the smallest, 1,171—representing as many shares of the stock of the Association. The following was the successful ticket: Trustees—David Dows, John B. Haskin, Philetus H. Peck, James F. Wallace, Jacob R. Nevins, Ralph [illegible], Inspectors of [illegible] and Robert [illegible] is likely to [illegible].

THE STONE-CUTTERS' STRIKE.—The stone-cutters employed in the Anti-Society yards, having heard that Mr. JOYCE, the contractor at the Catholic Cathedral, had declared that he could get as many men as he desired from their yards, held a meeting at Millemen's Hall, on Thursday evening, and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the men now on a strike at the Cathedral. They also declared that they would discountenance any man who should go to work on the Cathedral until the difficulties there were settled. Mr. RICHARD LEO presided at the meeting, and Mr. ROBERT F. HEAD acted as Secretary.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AT THE HOTELS.—At one of the hotels in the neighborhood of the Park, (the Manhattan,) there were, on Wednesday, two hundred merchants from the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Those from the latter State had then nearly all finished their Spring purchases and returned home. From the 1st to the 20th of March is the time for the South Carolina trade. At this hotel the Southern business has increased ten per cent. upon that of last year.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A very important meeting of the African Civilization Society will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. WM. HAGUE, Rev. Dr. DOWLING and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER. The plan and objects of the Society will be explained by the President and Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE FOR BOSTON.—The steamer *Commodore* will remain at her Pier foot of Cortlandt-street until 12 o'clock midnight, this Saturday, 3d inst., for the accommodation of Cook's Royal Amphitheatre troupe, now playing at Niblo's Garden. An express passenger train will leave, as usual, on arrival of steamer at Allyn's Point, for Boston and intermediate points.

RECEIPT OF TAXES FOR LAST MONTH.—The tax levy for 1859 still lacks a round sum of being paid. During last month the amount paid was $146,606 52, making the total sum thus far received $8,653,608 55. There still remains due $1,209,303 69. All tax dues uncanceled at the end of two years are sent to the Bureau of Arrears for collection, in which bure au there are now over $2,000,000 waiting to be collected. During the past month there has been paid on account of the latter dues $52,000.

ART ITEM.—Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN'S excellent and truly Italian picture of "Lake Nemi," recently on exhibition, with other paintings of this devoted and accomplished artist, at Mr. PARKER'S, in Broadway, has been secured by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of this City, who has wisely taken time by the forelock in obtaining this fine work, as the whole collection is on the point of removal to Boston.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at No. 618 Broadway for the purpose of organizing, but owing to a typographical mistake in the advertisement published in the New-York *Tribune*, many members of the Committee were misled as to the time of holding the meeting; and, a quorum failing to appear, an adjournment was had to Friday evening of next week.

REMOVAL OF THE FIRE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The fire-telegraph apparatus is to be removed from Room No. 7, in the basement of the City Hall, to a small apartment formerly attached to Judge WELSH'S Court. Room No. 7 is to be occupied as a Councilmen's Committee room. The Board has long needed one.

PAYMENT OF WATER DUES.—The receipts for water taxes last month were $19,600, giving the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year thus far, $789,283. It will be remembered that by an anomaly, the fiscal year of the Croton Aqueduct Department commences on the 1st of May.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP.—On Thursday night about 7½ o'clock as MRS. PLACE, who resides in a frame house near Nineteth-street, was filling a fluid lamp it exploded, burning her severely and injuring the furniture to the amount of $300.

Municipal Corruption.

ALDERMAN BRADY IN REPLY TO MR. TUCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I deem it my duty to meet the affected ignorance, and disbelief in the truth of my statement, made in the Board on Monday night last, and, by implication, the charge of attempting to levy black mail, contained in the card published by you yesterday, over the signature of GIDEON J. TUCKER, with a few simple statements of fact. While the name of Mr. TUCKER was before the Board of Aldermen for confirmation as President of the Croton Board, WM. N. MCINTYRE, formerly of the *Daily News*, but now one of the Bonded Warehouse contractors, in company with Dr. TUCKER, brother of the nominee, met me in the Park. Mr. MCINTYRE called me aside, and told me that a certain sum of money had been placed in his hands to use, and he would give me $1,500 for my vote and influence in favor of Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER'S confirmation. I replied, "Mr. MCINTYRE, money is a handy thing to have in the house, but I have been, going on five years, in the Common Council, and have never yet allowed any man to carry me in his pocket, and I do not intend to do so now." He replied, "You need not be afraid of me; I have used money placed in my hands in that way before, and it was none of anybody's business." I replied, "Yes, Bill. I have drilled with you long enough to know you; but I am not in that kind of business." We then separated, and subsequently Mr. MCINTYRE called upon me twice or three times at my residence, and several times in the City Hall, on one occasion calling me out of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and renewed his offer of money. On every occasion, after the first, he offered $2,000 for my vote, but I invariably told him that I would not accept his money on any consideration. Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER himself called twice at my house, and offered to divide the patronage of the office between the Mozart Democrats and the Republicans of the Board, if he could get the Republican votes to confirm him. I told him that if my vote elected him, I should expect to get a share of the patronage of the Department for my Republican friends; but I never told him I would vote for him, nor that I would not; but that I would be governed by the action of the Republicans in caucus, although, when he was first nominated, I did feel favorably towards him, as he told me Mr. WOOD did not want really to have him confirmed, and Dr. TUCKER and Mr. MCINTYRE made similar statements as to the Mayor, to influence my action. Dr. TUCKER, the brother of the nominee, also called upon me twice at my house, and several times in the hall, offering the same considerations as his brother for the Republican support. I told him if we did confirm his brother, we should expect to get our share of the offices. But I did not agree to the propositions. The Mayor also offered to reinstate my brother-in-law in the fire telegraph office, from which he had removed him. MCINTYRE said he would give him a place in the Custom-house on the 26th of January, and Mr. TUCKER said he would give him a berth in the Croton Department for my vote; but I refused all their offers, and did not vote for Mr. TUCKER. I append the following statement of my brother-in-law, ABRAHAM D. CARLOCK, which may further enlighten the public:

A friend, named CARGILL, called upon me a day or two after the name of Mr. TUCKER was sent to the Board of Aldermen, and told me Dr. TUCKER wished to meet me that afternoon at the *News* Office, at 3 o'clock. I went there, and was introduced to the Doctor by Mr. CARGILL. The Doctor took me aside, and said: "I hear you have considerable influence with Ald. BRADY. I wish to get my brother confirmed, and I will wager you $2,000 to $25, $50, or any smaller sum you choose to name, that Ald. BRADY will not vote for the confirmation of Mr. TUCKER." As he said this he pulled out his pocket-book and showed me $1,000 in $100-bills on the Bank of the Republic, and a certified check for $1,000 more upon the same Bank, which he offered to put up in any responsible person's hands we would agree upon. I told him I had no personal interest in this matter at all, and was not aware that I had any influence with the Alderman; that Alderman BRADY was capable of taking care of his own business. He pressed me very hard to see Alderman BRADY, and I said I would do that much for him. A day or two following, JOHN R. RICHARDSON, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, met me and told me he had been looking for me for some time, as "BILL MCINTYRE wished to see me at the *Daily News* office." I went over with him to the *News* office, and thence to CROOK & DUFF'S, where RICHARDSON introduced me to Mr. MCINTYRE, and then left us together. Mr. MCINTYRE took me out on the Nassau-street stoop of the saloon, and introduced the subject of Mr. TUCKER'S confirmation, and stated that Mr. TUCKER'S brother had left $2,000 with him, to make a bet with me of $2,000 to $25 that Alderman BRADY would not vote for the confirmation of Mr. TUCKER as President of the Croton Board." I told him that I had nothing to do with Alderman BRADY'S business; if he chose to vote for TUCKER, he might; it was none of my business. MCINTYRE replied: "JOHN is very foolish; he might just as well make that $2,000 as not, as nothing would ever be said about it." I replied it was Mr. BRADY'S business how he voted—not mine. He then urged me to see Mr BRADY, which I promised to do; and he wanted me to see him (MCINTYRE) at 3 o'clock that afternoon. To get rid of him, I promised to do so, but I did not go to the Alderman, nor did I go again to see Mr. MCINTYRE. I never told Alderman BRADY about the offer of MCINTYRE to bet, until now, as I am making this statement; but I told him of Dr. TUCKER'S offer to bet. The Alderman merely asked if I bet him, and I replied I did not.

ABRAHAM D. CARLOCK, No. 30 Troy-street.

With this simple statement of facts I leave the issue of veracity raised by Mr. TUCKER in his card with the public, merely adding that, if Mr. TUCKER really did "instantly and peremptorily interfere, and forbid the use in any case of a single dollar," his friend, Mr. MCINTYRE, continued his offer of $2,000 to me up to the very night that Mr. TUCKER was rejected by the Board of Aldermen, detaining me some five or ten minutes that night after the Board was in session in the room of the Clerk of the Common Council, with his urgent offers and solicitations.

JOHN H. BRADY, Alderman Fifth District.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph*, in referring to the narrow escape of two fishing vessels by coming in collision, expresses the opinion that all of the large number of fishing vessels lost on the Banks in past years have been in consequence of being run down by large vessels or drifting foul of each other. It has been noticed that in several instances, in past seasons, that two of the fleet have been lost at about the same time, and in all these cases the most credible supposition is, that they have foundered through collision with one another. These schooners are generally too good sea-boats to be lost through any ordinary means, however much they may be knocked about.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

The "Familiar Letters on Sunday-schools," from the pen of Rev. Dr. TYNG, continue to appear regularly in the *Independent*. The Doctor's last letter gives the following hints concerning family culture:

"Many families have I seen who were fixed in the sentiment, that the Sunday-school was not needful for their children, and that even greater benefits would be lost by sending them thither. The simple result has been, that these children, though in some cases belonging to Christian parents, and I believe conscientiously instructed at home, have grown up free from any influence of mine, or of the ministry, or of desire therefor, and, as a rule, voluntary strangers in maturity to the blessings of a day and a church which they had never been accustomed to love in their youth. I have mourned over this error in occasional determinations with exceeding sorrow—longing to see every child and youth in the Church in actual, constant connection with blessings which I have been perfectly convinced could elsewhere never be supplied. I would entreat Christian parents to feel and to consider rightly upon this subject; and while in their prayers and efforts at home and in secret, they seek for the highest spiritual welfare of their children, to perceive and acknowledge how blessed and valuable is that helpful agency which the good providence of God has prepared for their aid and success in the Sunday-school."

Revival intelligence pours in from all quarters Private letters from London speak of an absorbing religious interest now prevailing in the City, and of the public religious exercises held during week-days by by Rev. BAPTIST NOEL and others. Letters from Wales state that the revival is progressing in that country with extraordinary vigor and vitality; that the counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Meirioneth are in commotion from one end to the other; and that in some villages whole congregations at once have been formally received as church members. Rev. T. R. HEWLETT writes from Albany, N. Y., that great revivals are in progress in the North Pearl-street Tabernacle and Washington-avenue Baptist churches in that city. Twenty-three new converts were added, Feb. 26, to the Baptist Church in Newburgh, N. Y. Similar accounts come from Onondaga and Jefferson counties, in this State, and from Jew-Jersey and Iowa. A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* states that out of 310 students in the College of New-Jersey, 118 are professors of religion—being more than one-third of the whole number—and that of these, over 50 are looking forward to the Gospel ministry. Seven others have determined to fit themselves for the missionary work.

The little Tamil Church at Coonoor, India, has bestowed $75 upon the church of Rev. J. MASON FERRIS, in Chicago, Ill. The letter of Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, accompanying this token of fraternal regard, appears in this week's *Christian Intelligencer*. Dr. SCUDDER speaks with enthusiasm of the success which has attended his ministry in Coonoor, whither he removed from Arnee in 1856. His congregation at first comprised but ten or twelve persons; then the schoolhouse in which the meetings were held became too small to accommodate the increasing numbers, and a Hindoo master-builder was employed to construct a large edifice, but a storm leveled it to the ground. No wise discouraged, Dr. SCUDDER'S congregation subscribed liberally, and a new house was put up, and dedicated on the 6th November last. The story of the necessities of Mr. FERRIS' congregation having reached Coonoor, an appeal was made to the Hindoo congregation, with the result stated. The *Intelligencer* thereupon observes: "Now, what will some parsimoniously poor churches here say, in face of this example sent them from India?"

Rev. Dr. COX is publishing, in the *Observer*, an entertaining series of "Personal and Pastoral Reminiscences." The following passage occurs in this week's number: "If all men are going to be saved, according to the plan eternal, how came such a book as the Bible to be written? Is God its author? Is it possible for him to lie? Can he make a mistake? Is it like him? Does he not know the eternal and the certain destiny of every man? Will God use lies merely to scare men into subjection and keep the world in order? Whose God? ours; or—theirs, who can act so—the smoky and impossible God, some Ono of the Pantheon, or whom Jesuits, Universalists, Deists, pseudo-philosophers, or other 'liars,' no-matter-what-sort, pretend to worship; after having vilely imagined the myth into an entity, for their own comfort and convenience? We repeat it—How can we account for SUCH A BIBLE, if all are certainly to be saved at last?"

A letter from Marash, Turkey, communicated to the *Observer* by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, alludes to a work of much interest which has been prosecuted among the Turkish women. The writer says: "Before Protestantism came to Marash, not two Christian women in the whole city could read. Now, *two hundred* are receiving daily instruction, one-half of whom began the Primer this past Summer. The *teachers* are little boys and girls, who go morning and evening to the houses, receiving for each lesson the tenth of a cent. Under the good influence many Armenian and Catholic women are also beginning to learn. What a vast amount of good is the Gospel doing for the women of the East?"

We gather from various sources the following notices of clerical changes and prospects: Rev. A. A. RUSSELL has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Wyoming, N. Y.; Rev. S. D. BANKER has resigned the charge of the Baptist Church at Geneva, O.; Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, pastor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, who has now been absent nearly two years in Europe, is expected to return with his family in the Spring; Rev. WM. B. ASHLEY, rector of St. John's Church, Buffalo, has accepted a call tendered him by the Church of St. Paul, Milwaukee; Rev. S. M. RICE has removed from New-Bedford, Mass., to Jersey City, N. J., and has entered upon the pastoral charge of Grace Church, Vanvorst, Jersey City.

The *Independent* returns, in this week's issue to its attacks upon the American Tract Society; criticising with great severity the alterations in the text of Rev. LEIGH RICHMOND'S *African Servant*. It claims that "certain expert manipulators" have produced "an ambrotype" of the original work, and proceeds to show how transpositions of light and shade on the two sides of an ambrotype "give two quite different phases or expressions to the countenance." It is needless to add that the expurgations to which the *Independent* objects refer to Slavery in terms more or less direct.

A Missionary Convention, called for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the Choctaw Mission, will meet on Wednesday morning, 7th March, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church in this City, Rev. Drs. SPRING and HOGE, the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose by the Synod of New-York, have called the Convention, and it is hoped that some decisive action will be taken. The clergy and laity are to unite in the meeting.

The Secretary of the Reformed Dutch Board of Foreign Missions publishes an official explanation of Dr. FERRIS' resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary of that body. The duties of the office had increased so greatly that Dr. F. felt it due to his other duties to resign this. His successor is Rev. PHILIP PELTZ, of Paterson, N. J., who has refused the salary attached to the position, retaining his present pastoral office and serving the Board gratuitously.

We learn that LORING ANDREWS, Esq., of this City, has purchased the Church formerly occupied and owned by the Eastern Congregational Society, on the corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, and has given the free use of the same for the establishment of a Mission Church and Sabbath School in connection with the Protestant Reformed Dutch Denomination of New-York.

The fruits of local missionary effort are noticed in the case of the Baptist Conference of Greene and Ulster Counties, in this State, by the New-York *Examiner*. That Conference employs Rev. F. HARTWELL as a missionary. During his last quarterly visitation he preached 75 sermons, made 215 visits, held 60 prayer meetings, attended six covenant meetings, and baptised 20 persons.

The Executive Board of the Baptist Home Mission Society have voted to hold their next anniversary in Cincinnati. The same denomination are also about to establish a publishing house in Chicago, to secure the issue of denominational works, especially for distribution in the West.

The First Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., (Dr. TURNBULL, pastor,) have adopted the Strong-place plan of practical consolidation. Their entire contribution, formerly divided between the Bible and Publication Societies, now goes to the Publication Society.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The Stanton-street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. HISCOX pastor, will celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of entering their present place of worship. Two of the former pastors will be present; preaching in the morning by Rev. S. REMINGTON; in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. HISCOX; in the evening by Rev. D. BELLAMY.

Rev. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS, the Irish Evangelist, will preach, in the afternoon and evening, at Cooper Institute. The evening service at the same place will be exclusively for young men.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach, morning and evening, at the Hall corner of Broadway and Thirty-Second-street. Morning subject—"Flesh and Spirit—A Sermon for Lent."

A missionary anniversary will be held at the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, morning and afternoon. In the morning, Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach, and in the afternoon addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen.

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, will deliver the monthly sermon before the Young Men's Chrirtian Association of St. Paul's Methodist Church, in the evening.

Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Eastern evangelist, will preach, morning and evening, in the Baptist Church in West Twenty-fifth-street, and on each subsequent evening until Saturday next.

At the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in the morning, Rev. Dr. BROWN, a returned missionary from Burmah, will deliver a discourse.

Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless in the evening.

Rev. Dr. HOGE, of the Brick Church in this City, will preach, in the morning, in the Clinton-street Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

Rev. T. L. BRECKENRIDGE, of Lafayette, Ind., will preach in the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, on Wednesday evening next.

Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD will be installed as pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on Bergen Hill, South Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 4, at the chapel corner of Court and Sackett streets. Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D. D., will preach, and Rev. N. P. PIERCE, President of Classis, will read the form. Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Culpable Inactivity of American Vessels—Case of the Orion—Examination and Surrender of her Officers—An Interesting Narrative.

From the St. Helena Herald, Jan. 5, 1860.

That there is no diminution of the trade in slaves taken from West Africa to the Island of Cuba, is a fact which receives confirmation but too often. And that the odious traffic is carried on under the protection and to the desecration of the American flag, is also a most glaring truth. If any confirmation were wanting as to the verity of the above statements, we direct the attention of the querist to the examination which has lately been held at our Police office relative to the nationality of the three persons who were permitted by Lieut.-Commander SIMPSON, of Her Majesty's steamer *Pluto*, to be landed here from the last slaver captured by him.

We, in common with many who have discussed the relative merits and demerits of American and British commanders of vessels on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave-trade, have been under the impression that the American officers (with an exception, now and then) were not only sluggish in, but even neglectful of, their duty while on this station. This impression has, however, undergone a total change since we heard a few statements from the zealous and intelligent officer in command of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Mystic*, Capt. W. E. LE ROY, concerning the difficulties which entrammel the American commander in the discharge of his duty. We would that we could give the gallant Captain's statements *seriatim et literatim*.

By a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, generally known as the Ashburton Treaty, each nation was to have on the Coast of Africa a certain number of *guns* to be used for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Whether or not this treaty has been or is even now strictly adhered to, we have not the power of ascertaining, inasmuch as neither the treaty nor the return of the two nations' number of guns are at this moment within our reach. In this treaty there are rigid stipulations regarding the right of search; and about this right of search on such a notorious coast for slaving as the African there exists great jealousy, which is unworthy the professed enlightenment of the two nations between which the treaty is made. We hear more of the Britisher breaking this part of the treaty than we do of his cousin committing the same fault; and why? Because the American Government are more tenacious of their *rights* (overlooking some evils resulting from that too great tenacity) than the English. If a lawful English vessel should be boarded by an American cruiser, especially in a suspected latitude and longitude, no more is heard of it, as his Government, (should the skipper complain to them) would tell him that such an act was a necessary evil in these degenerate days, in suspected places; and, besides, he had had no harm done him beyond the examination of his papers and cargo by a zealous executive of a friendly nation. Not so by our American friends. Should an English man-of-war officer board a legitimate American, the British Ambassador at Washington is furnished with a "note" demanding explanations of the outrageous action—newspaper editors set their wits to work, and presently not only Washington, but all the leading cities of the United States are worked up into a kind of warlike *soufflée—Cui bono?* John Bull tells Brother Jonathan that he is sorry the officer boarded the legitimate trader, and that he'll write and tell him to be more cautious in future. The officer is written to, and told not to offend again, except, &c., &c.! Brother Jonathan's *soufflée* thereupon subsides. The next vessel flying American colors that John Bull's officer meets happens to be a slaver, and the exceptions appended to his reprimanding epistle cause him to board, seize, and send her here for condemnation. Captains of slavers well know of the jealousy of America regarding the right of search; and this is the reason why so many hoist her flag when sighted by a British man-of-war, thereby hoping to elude a search.

We believe that our naval commanders have authorizations to board vessels of all nations, American and French excepted. American men-of-war officers are not permitted, by their laws, to capture any slave vessel except they are American; and to find out their nationality is a matter of no small difficulty, since they cannot board a vessel flying a foreign flag, or examine her without the consent of her commander, unless, indeed, the officer is confident she has no right to the protection of the flag she flies. But should he be mistaken he is held *personally* responsible. His Government comes not forward to help him out of his dilemma; and it has happened that in return for his zeal in the discharge of his duty he has been saddled with an action, and condemned in damages to a very large amount without even receiving the sympathy of his employers.

A great reason why an American slaver denies his nation to an Englishman, rather than be taken to the United States, is, that Slavery, by the United States laws, is piracy—the penalty of which is *death*.

The facilities for effecting "clearances" in America are greater than in England. You can put anything on board—any amount of water-casks, rice, beans, bread, &c., provided you get security that these articles shall not be used in the Slave-trade. Bonds are given and signed, but the signatures are often found to be those of men of straw. In this way a vessel may be cleared, as was the *Orion* from New-York, with full equipments for a slave cargo borne on her manifest. And although this same vessel, having everything prepared for the reception of slaves, may be seen hovering around a slave station by an American man-of-war, she cannot be seized. She must have her cargo of humanity on board ere the officer would dare to seize her, as without that the evidence would be insufficient to procure her condemnation in some of the United States Courts of law. Among the middle class of citizens in America there exists a great antipathy to the carrying out of the penalty for being caught slaving, which induces many a jury to return a verdict of not guilty in order that a man's life may not be sacrificed to the law. In England the penalty is transportation; and we doubt not that if imprisonment were the penalty among our cousins, there would be less difficulty in getting slavers condemned, and thus add great facility towards their suppression.

The slaver captured by H. M. S. *Pluto* and brought to this port for adjudication on the 24th ult. was boarded by the U. S. S. *Mystic* the month previous, and only a few days before the *Pluto* caught her. When the *Mystic* boarded her she had not then received her live cargo; but she had everything prepared for so doing. Still there was nothing in her but what was on her manifest, except that the casks (168 in number) were *filled* with water instead of being *partially* filled. The Captain of the *Mystic* knew that such evidence of her slaving intention was not enough to cause him to seize her, and he contented himself with watching her motions.

It was about this time that the American flag-officer on the coast sent for the *Mystic* on particular service, and while absent the *Orion* took a cargo of 900 slaves and was proceeding on her voyage when the *Pluto* took her. The capture took place in lat. 4° 15′ south, and long. 9° 30′ east. At daylight on the morning of the 30th November, the *Pluto* discovered the bark about 6 miles off, with all sail set, standing northward. Chase was given, and about 8 A. M. the commander of the *Pluto* came up with, boarded and seized her. She had no colors flying at that time, and her name was painted over. Mr. LAMB, R. N., who came up in charge, makes affidavit that she had no name, and that there were no papers of any description found on board which could in the least tend to discover her nationality. By a careful observation of her stern the words *Orion of New-York* can be seen through the paint put over to hide them. At the time of her capture she had on board 674 males and 200 female negroes. During the passage hither 108 males and 38 females died—so that a total of 728 out of 874 were delivered up to the Superintendent of the African Department. Between the landing of the negroes and the condemning of the vessel 16 males and 3 females died.

A few days after the capture of the *Orion* by the *Pluto*, news of it was taken to the American flag-officer on the coast, who immediately dispatched Capt. LE ROY in the United States Steamer *Mystic* to this port, with a request to the Governor that the captain of the slaver, MORGAN, and his two mates, CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING, might be delivered up to the United States Government, as they were Americans engaged according to American law in piratical practices. His Excellency gave directions for their apprehension, and Capt. LE ROY made his complaint before the Magistrate who issued the usual warrant.

On Christmas Eve last the prize came in having on board the three Americans as passengers, (the rest of the crew were landed on the African coast,) who were immediately apprehended and brought before the Court, where evidence of their nationality was given by the officers of the *Mystic*.

The evidence before the Court was of the most convincing description, each witness helping to forge a long and strong chain in which not a link seems wanting or weak; and we fancy that the prisoners' lawyers must be very 'cute fellows if they succeed in persuading a jury of their countrymen to let them go without a verdict of guilty.

Capt. LE ROY deposed that on the 12th November, in consequence of information received, he went in search of the *Orion*, and came up with her on the 14th, when he sent one of his officers on board to examine her in order to ascertain whether or not she was engaged in the Slave-trade. The *Orion's* papers were found to be correct, so the vessel was not seized although Capt. LE ROY felt assured that her object on the coast was not a lawful one. MORGAN, the commander of the *Orion*, being sick at the time of the boarding of his vessel, as were also some of his crew, sent word to Capt. LE ROY that he required assistance to get his vessel anchored in shore. The required assistance was granted. Capt. LE ROY identified the vessel as the one to which he had rendered assistance; but as he went not on board he knew neither of the defendants.

The second witness, DONALD MCNEILL FAIRFAX, First Lieut. of the *Mystic*, was the officer who boarded the *Orion* on the 14th November; he deposes that he then and there saw the defendant THOMAS MORGAN, and, after having told him of the object of his visit, examined the Register of the vessel and also the manifest. The captain's name was entered on the papers as THOMAS MORGAN. MORGAN told witness that he was the captain, and that he had cleared in New-York. On examining the vessel a large number of water casks were found to be quite filled, whereas in the manifest they were entered as being but partially filled. There was on board a large quantity of rice, beans and bread—her slave deck was laid ready, but lumbered over. Lieut. FAIRFAX pointed out to MORGAN a discrepancy as to the statement of the sick. CHAMBERLAIN, the mate, said there were five well men on board, whereas he (MORGAN) had said there were but two. Lieut. FAIRFAX told MORGAN he thought the men were shamming sickness, but as he asked for assistance he would tell the Captain of the *Mystic* the circumstances, who would send a sufficient number of men and an officer to take him to the Congo, whither both vessels were bound. Besides identifying MORGAN as the Captain and owner of the vessel, he also identified DUNNING, one of the defendants, as having belonged to the *Orion*.

Lieut. GARLAND not only corroborated the foregoing testimony, but also added important particulars. He identified all three defendants—MORGAN as the Captain of the *Orion*, and CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING as mates. He further deposed that when the *Orion* was hailed from on board the United States steamer *Mystic*, the response was, "The American bark *Orion*." The papers shown were from New-York, and he was perfectly satisfied the vessel was an American.

The case was remanded until Tuesday 11, A. M., but on account of the sickness of MORGAN, the examination was not proceeded with until Friday, 30th ult.

The evidence elicited that day was both confirmatory of and extending all foregoing. Mr. WANDELL, the acting master's mate on board the *Mystic*, declared that the papers produced by Capt. MORGAN were *signed by the Custom-House officers of New-York